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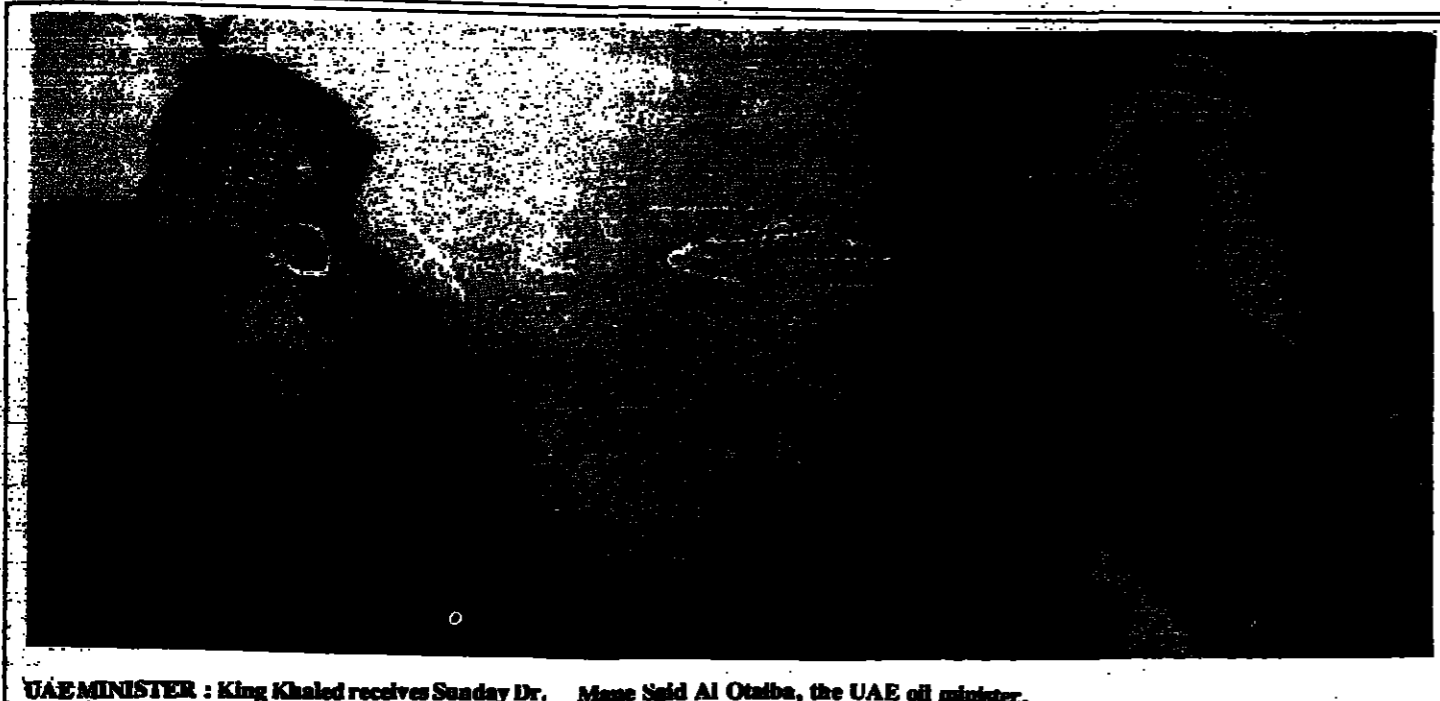
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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL



UAE MINISTER: King Khalid receives Sunday Dr. Mané Said Al Otaiba, the UAE oil minister.

Khaled meets UAE minister

RIYADH, Jan. 20 (SPA) — King Khalid received Sunday the Oil Minister of the United Arab Emirates Dr. Mané Said Al Otaiba who arrived from Abu Dhabi earlier in the day. The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Fahd, Special Advisor Dr. Rashad Pharaon, Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said that Otaiba's visit was for more consultations and cooperation on oil matters between the two countries.

Before arriving here Otaiba said the (UAE) has called for an emergency meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to consider problems arising from the failure of consumer countries to cut their oil consumption.

Dr. Otaiba told the official Emirates News Agency (WAM) that "it is clear now that oil consuming countries were not serious in their promises to cut their oil consumption."

He said his talks would also deal with the current shortages and confusion in the oil market that were bound to continue.

"This situation leaves an adverse impact on the producing countries and also has its effects on the prices. We must adopt new policies to confront these developments," he said.

The talks would also deal with the coordination of their price policies and matters connected with supply and demand, he said, according to WAM.

Jordan releases 800 prisoners

AMMAN, Jan. 20 (R) — More than 800 prisoners, including women and juveniles, were being released in Jordan Sunday under a royal decree announced Saturday.

Prisoners who had been of good conduct while in jail had their sentences halved under the royal amnesty, the official spokesman at the prime minister's office said.

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For U.S. hostages 'Package solution' worked out

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (AP) — U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said Sunday that he and Iranian officials worked out a "package solution" during his recent visit to Tehran which may make the release of the U.S. embassy hostages possible.

"We worked out a mechanism during my visit to Tehran and hope that this mechanism will make it possible to satisfy the government of Iran and lead to the release of the hostages," Waldheim told reporters at New Delhi airport on arrival for a three-day official visit to India.

Asked if the release of the hostages could be expected soon, Waldheim said: "It will be a long process... I am still personally involved

in the efforts to find a peaceful solution to this very serious problem."

He added that during his recent Tehran visit he and Iranian officials discussed a "package solution that will make the release of the hostages possible."

Asked about the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, he said: "The General Assembly has expressed its view and I have nothing to add," Waldheim pointed out.

He said he had taken note of Mrs. Gandhi's statements on the issue and was looking forward to hearing her views.

Mrs. Gandhi has described the Russian action as unjustified and also criticized the United States for offering to resume arms sales to Pakistan.

Palestinian autonomy

Israeli position unchanged

TEL AVIV, Jan. 20 (R) — The Israeli cabinet Sunday decided to stick to its plan for limited self-rule for Palestinians in occupied territories although Egypt rejected it last week.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin said the Egyptian demand to give executive and legislative powers to the Palestinians "distorted" the 1978 Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel, according to cabinet sources.

"The world must be told that Israel will stick firmly to its positions and oppose the establishment of a Palestinian state," Begin was quoted as saying.

The 26-point Israeli plan would give the Palestinians responsibility for only limited municipal services and no real political power.

Israelis would control foreign affairs and security as well as state lands, water resources, currency, television, radio, information and postal services.

The Palestinians would deal with such matters as education, health, labor, transport and local police.

Israeli Deputy Premier Yigael Yadin told the cabinet another Camp David-type summit meeting would probably be required to overcome the deadlock between Israel and Egypt over the autonomy issue, the sources said.

Quintuplet born

AMMAN, Jan. 20 (AP) — A 32-year-old wife gave birth to a quintuplet at the northern Jordan town of Mafraq Sunday Amman radio reported.

One of the five died shortly after birth, and another was reported to be in critical condition.

After a seven-month pregnancy, Alia Shater delivered three baby boys at home without difficulty. Then she was moved to the General Hospital where she delivered two baby girls, the radio added.

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U.S., China pressure Soviets to withdraw

PEKING, Jan. 20 (Agencies) — The United States and China have put more pressure on the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan. President Carter Sunday asked the U.S. Olympic Committee to boycott the Moscow Olympics this summer, or move them to another city, if Moscow does not pull out within a month.

Earlier, Peking broke off its normalization talks with Moscow, calling them "inappropriate" after the invasion.

Carter, appearing on the NBC network television program "Meet the Press," said it was "important that the world realize the seriousness" of the Soviet move into Afghanistan. He cited an Olympic boycott as a way of underscoring U.S. concerns.

The president suggested that the Olympics could be moved to some other city or canceled entirely if the Soviet forces remain in Afghanistan.

A Foreign Ministry official in Peking said: "The Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan threatens world peace and China's security, creating new obstacles to normalizing relations between the two countries."

Responding to questions about the talks, he said: "In such circumstances, it goes without saying that it is inappropriate to hold Sino-Soviet talks."

It was not clear from the statement in what circumstances the talks might resume. Diplomats had the impression the talks would be delayed, but not terminated.

They said China now took the view that stern action was needed to face what the *People's Daily* called "the Soviet act of aggression against Afghanistan."

China has called for withdrawal. The Afghan crisis was a major topic at talks between Chinese leaders and U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown recently in Peking.

Both sides agreed on the need to strengthen Pakistan and Foreign Minister Huang Hua is in Islamabad to demonstrate Peking's support.

Soviet negotiators had been expected to come to Peking late in February.

There had been no progress at the negotiations during the Moscow round. The two sides were approaching the talks from different angles.

The Soviet Union wanted a broad statement of principles to replace the 30-year treaty but China was insisting on first trying to solve specific problems.

Some diplomats suggest that China's attitude to the annual Sino-Soviet trade talks may show how far Peking is willing to go in censoring the Soviet Union.

No date has been set for the 1980 talks, though preliminary ideas have been put forward on the type and level of trade.

Diplomats expect last year's trade figures to be lower than the 1978 record year, mainly

because the talks started late. That was owing to the Sino-Vietnamese border war and the delayed signing of some contracts.

But the annual border river navigation talks were expected to take place as usual this year. China had proposed they be held in February.

In Bonn Sunday, it was reported that Soviet helicopter gunships have helped to inflict heavy losses on Afghan rebels.

In a report from the Pakistani-Afghan border, the Hamburg weekly *Der Spiegel* quoted a rebel chief, Sajjid Ahmad Gailani, leader of a group known as the National Liberation Front of the Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan, as saying he commanded more than 80 per cent of the guerrilla forces, which he said were now on the offensive.

But asked if reports of the heavy casualties among the rebels were correct, he replied: "Yes, of course. The Russians' combat helicopters especially are giving us a hard time. We urgently need anti-aircraft guns."

In New Delhi, Indira Gandhi Sunday denied that India had adopted a pro-Soviet stand on the Afghan crisis.

She told opposition leaders "we are neither pro-Russia nor pro-America. We are pro-India," the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said.

After her return to the prime ministership a week ago, Mrs. Gandhi said India did not support the Soviet intervention. But, repeating Moscow's assertion, she told reporters that Soviet troops were sent to Afghanistan at the request of the Kabul government.

Zakat payment ruled for Afghan rebels

RIYADH, Jan. 20 (SPA) — Zakat (the 2½ per cent alms tax on a Muslim's wealth) can be paid to the Afghan freedom fighters, according to recent religious ruling (fatwa).

Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Baz, general president of the Departments of Scholarly Research, Fatwa, Propagation and Religious Guidance, also said that payment can be made before the appointed time. (The Zakat is normally disbursed in the month of fasting, the 10th of the Islamic calendar).

Sheikh Abdul Aziz, meanwhile, urged all Muslims to extend their help and assistance to Muslim freedom fighters and refugees in Afghanistan. He added that his institution and the Muslim World League are encouraging Muslims in the Kingdom and other Islamic states to assist their Muslim brothers in Afghanistan.

Contacts continue on Jan. 26 meeting

By a Staff Writer

RIYADH, Jan. 20 — Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal returned here Sunday from a tour of Iraq and Kuwait after delivering messages from King Khalid to President Saddam Hussein and Ruler Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah. The tour comes six days before the scheduled meeting of Islamic foreign ministers in Pakistan Jan. 26 for which Saudi Arabia has been holding high level contacts with Arab leaders to ensure a united Islamic stand against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The minister held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and later met Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad Al Sabah, ruler of Kuwait.

Prince Saud held similar talks last week with his counterpart from Morocco, Muhammad Bouceffia, whose country is the current chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and with OIC Secretary General Habib Chatti.

Chatti has also traveled to Morocco to discuss the short-notice arrangements of the meeting with King Hassan.

Despite a motion for postponement from the Steadfastness Front countries (Syria, Iraq, Libya, South Yemen and the PLO) Chatti told *Arab News* that they are likely to attend the meeting.

Between Jan. 10 and Jan. 18, 29 countries gave their consent for the conference requested by Bangladesh. Only a quorum of 27 of the 42 countries was needed for the conference to take place.

Chatti said he had circulated a note from the Front countries asking that the conference be postponed. The countries had also asked that the conference be held in Saudi Arabia, the seat of the OIC.

The conference is expected to devise a comprehensive formula representing Islamic views toward the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Chatti said the problem will be studied from all aspects to draw up the necessary strategy to counter the Soviet threat.

So far, the list of countries attending the conference includes: Saudi Arabia, Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, Tunisia, Morocco, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Sudan, Lebanon, Bangladesh, Oman, Somalia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Jordan, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Senegal, the Maldives, Niger, Mauritania, Chad, Mali, Gabon and the Comoros.

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560 firms on show in Jeddah

Region's biggest construction fair opens

By a Staff Writer
JEDDAH, Jan. 20 — The biggest construction show to be staged in the Middle East opened here Sunday, with over 560 Saudi Arabian and foreign companies exhibiting their wares.

The show is organized by Al-Harithy Company, in association with Fairs and Exhibitions Limited of Britain.

Stand space was sold out long before the opening, indicating the great importance attached to the Saudi Arabian market by local and foreign companies. It may be the most active area of construction in the developing world today.

For the Americans, this is the first international fair in which American companies are being subsidized by their government.

The project manager of the American pavilion, Rod Rydlin, told Arab News Saturday that the Department of Commerce participation in the show had three objectives. It will help Saudi Arabian agents to represent companies for sales in the Kingdom, help facilitate licensing and joint ventures and direct sales and improve market exposure in the country.

Others agree. The governments of West Germany, France, Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and South Korea are also subsidizing their exhibitors.

Of the 30 countries involved, the British is the largest single contingent, taking 5,000 square meters of the 50,000 square meters available. The U.S. has 1,000 square meters.

Most of the Saudi Arabian exhibitors are dealers in heavy machinery, importers and leasers. Of the foreign exhibitors there is a preponderance of heavy material companies with portable buildings, electronic engineers and civil engineers making a strong showing.

The whole exhibition is costing £ 2.5 million. Of that, £ 100,000 was spent on publicity to emphasize that it can be what the organizers call a "cost effective marketing

Saudi Arabia, Britain condemn intervention

JEDDAH, Jan. 20 — Saudi Arabia and Britain are convinced that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was a grave threat to peace and stability in the region.

British Ambassador James Craig says Foreign Affairs Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal and Lord Carrington agreed last week the Soviet action was tantamount to occupation of an independent Islamic country.

Speaking to Al-Bilad in an interview published Sunday Craig said the talks between the two ministers concentrated on the situation in Afghanistan and bilateral relations.

Meanwhile, Al-Yom newspaper said that a forthcoming tour of the Venezuelan President of OPEC countries in the region will deal with matters of mutual interest, notably oil. The tour will take him to the Kingdom, Algeria, Libya, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Iraq.

opportunity."

Exhibitors are paying between £ 140 and £ 185 for a square meter inside the tented area of the show, and £ 110 a square meter outside. The site itself, familiar to visitors to the Motor Show, is a rectangle 250 meters long and 200 meters wide, with three sides made up of a covered area surrounding an open square which will hold further stalls.

It has been a rush getting ready. Although planning for the exhibition started a year ago, the anticipated site off Crown Prince Fahd Street in Jeddah had to be abandoned. That was in June, leaving barely six months to find another site. It was found eventually, and jointly leased by Fairs and Exhibitions.

Two and a half months ago there was only a wire fence. A Canadian firm based in Bahrain, Sprung Instant Structures, was called in to put up the marquee. With three engineers and 15 Thai laborers, the company has finished the job only six weeks ago. It involved putting in aluminium frames at meter intervals, lifting the entire frame, bracing it and then rolling on stretched canvas.

The British firm Beck and Politzer is acting as stand-fitter and electrician. The organizers are planning a conference alongside the exhibition.

The fair will run for six days. The 1981 event is already planned for the same month in Jeddah. This is the third Middle East Construction Exhibition; the previous two, held in Dubai, are described by the organizers as "unprecedentedly successful".

Fairs and Exhibitions and Al-Harithy also planned their next event. Scheduled for March, it is to be the Spring Fair. Sponsored by the Jeddah Chamber of Commerce, it will be a 12 day show of consumer, luxury and leisure products from the Saudi Arabian and the international market. Once again, the billing is for the largest such fair in the Middle East.



INSPECTION: Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan inspects an armored unit on his tour of Southern Region military bases last week.

Trade mission coming
Two Jeddah factories set

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 20 — Two contracts worth \$8 million each have been awarded for factory construction in Jeddah.

The British Embassy said Sunday that process design, civil engineering, commissioning and finance is to be provided by Caselco of Hampshire for a plastics factory. Construction starts in April, with work expected to take between twelve and fourteen months.

The four buildings in the package will be made by another Hampshire firm, Hill Construction (Engineers).

The second contract is for a factory to produce tiles. Design work is well under way with construction due to begin in June or July and

completion scheduled for fourteen or fifteen months later.

Caselco will also be providing engineering construction and finance services for that contract.

Caselco is a member of the David Williams International Group which has links with the Middle East. It has an office in Jeddah.

British industry is represented on an 11-member British trade mission which arrives in Jeddah Feb. 29 for a fortnight's visit. Several members are seeking Saudi Arabian distributors.

The mission is organized by the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, in south-west England.

Saudi Comment

eventualities.

That is why we are building up our military capabilities to make an effective force for the destruction of aggressors so that we can become a source of peace and stability in the region.

Our responsibilities are not confined to our country alone. Nor are we restricted to defending only our territorial integrity. We have other responsibilities, including the liberation of the holy places.

Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan has said that the consolidation of the

Bus firm starts new service in Riyadh

RIYADH, Jan. 20 — The Saudi Public Transport Company has increased its bus service to Riyadh airport.

Route 11, which opened Saturday, travels Airport Road from the Airport terminal to the city center, and will provide additional service for residents in the Manfouhah area, Saptco has announced.

Beginning at the Airport terminal, Route 11 buses move south along Matar (King Abdul Aziz) Road past the government ministries, makes a detour around the flyover construction by the Ministry of Commerce using Dhabab Extension (Abdul Rahman Al-Dakheel Street), and King Abdul Aziz Square, and enters the city center via Nasiriyah (King Saud) Street. The buses move south along Wazir to Aasha Street, turn onto Aasha Street and then right onto Mansouriyah Road. The route continues south to the Manfouhah district, turns right onto First Manfouhah (Hothayfah Al-Yaman) Street, then south to Second Manfouhah (Musab Bin Umayr) Street, south on Nasige Street to Basatin Road, and right to the Hejaz terminal.

On the return trip buses turn right into the residential area after leaving the Hejaz terminal, then via Nasige Street to First Manfouhah Street, then south to Second Manfouhah Street where it connects with Mansouriyah Road. Route 11 returns to the airport via Batha (King Abdul Aziz) Street and Matar Road.

Passengers travelling on Route 11 can transfer to other routes in the city center.

Buses serving Route 11 can be recognized by the large destination sign in the lower windshield of the buses, which contains the route names "Airport" or "Ateifa via Manfouhah Road".

Saudi Arabian armed forces is not a hostile act against anybody, because we are not advocates of war. But peace, at times, cannot be had without war.

This country does not go in for treachery and conspiracy because it respects the rights of others and upholds its commitments, however different they are and their styles might be on some of the important events of the hour. We do our best to unite efforts to confront our common enemy.

For this reason our military power will not be aimed against any Arab or Islamic nation but will be channelled towards the service of common ideals and goals.

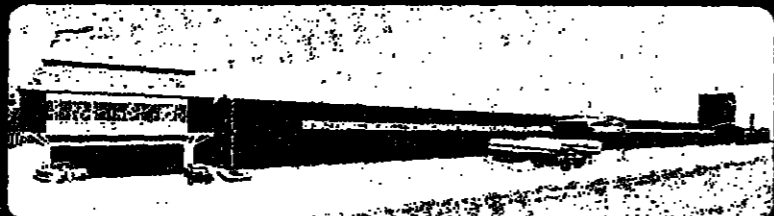
Current events and changes should not divert our attention from the prime responsibility which is the liberation of Jerusalem.

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Saudia scores passenger records

By Joseph Eltayeb

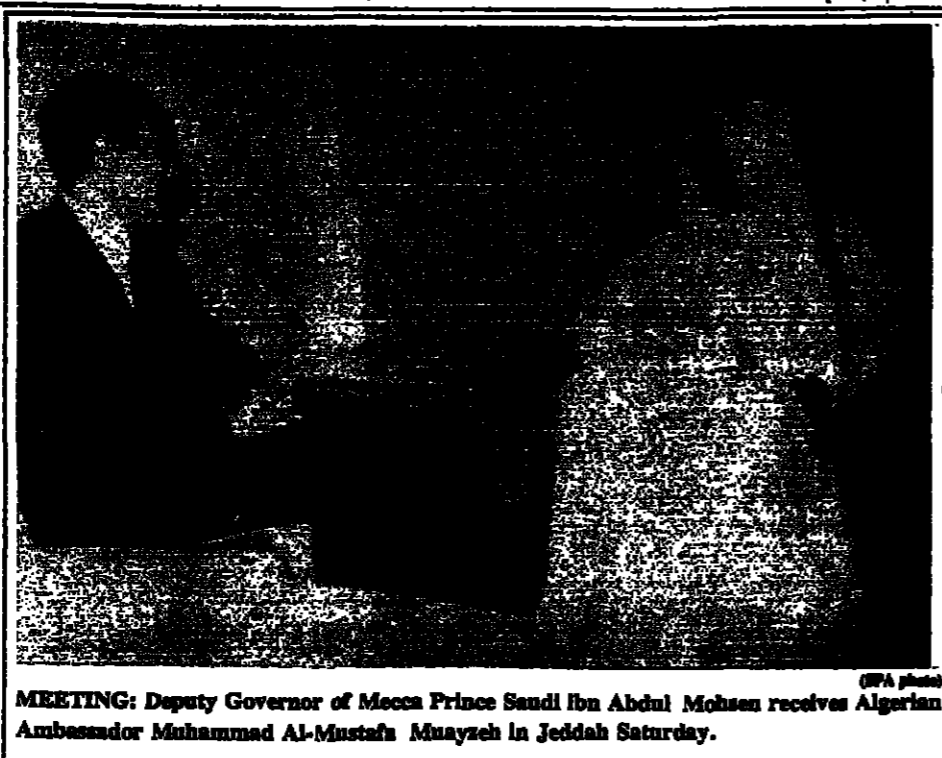
JEDDAH, Jan. 20 — Saudia notched up records in its November passenger statistics. The figures, just released, show 27.65 per cent more people carried than during the same month in 1978, as well as highs in passenger kilometers, timekeeping and load factor.

According to the Saudia monthly traffic survey, a report published by the airline, during November the airline boarded 641,129 scheduled passengers, increase of 27.65 per cent over the same month in 1978. The total scheduled passengers for the first eleven months of 1979 were 7,046,128, an increase of 23.03 per cent over 1978.

Revenue passenger kilometer figures for November were 6,91,440, an increase of 22.45 per cent over the same month in the previous year. The total of the eleven months reached 7,828,350, an increase of 26.54 per cent for scheduled services.

The report said that Saudia on time performance for the month rose to 81.17 per cent, from 76.42, an increase of 4.75 per cent over the same month in 1978.

In passenger load factor of scheduled services, Saudia showed a 66 per cent factor for domestic services, no change from the previous year, and 51 per cent for international, a decrease of five per cent from the previous year. The total domestic load factor for the eleven months was 74 per cent, no change, and 56 per cent, a decrease of five per cent from the previous year.



MEETING: Deputy Governor of Mecca Prince Saud bin Abdul Mohsen receives Algerian Ambassador Muhammad Al-Mustafa Muayyeh in Jeddah Saturday.

'Sign of virtue'

Woman writer defends veil

JEDDAH, Jan. 20 — A woman's veil is an outward sign of her virtue and submission to the will of God, a woman writer in Sunday's issue of *Al Medina* newspaper says.

The imposition of veil on a Muslim woman is not without legal sanction. Islamic law has guaranteed all the requirements of life in such a way that it helps one prepared for the life hereafter, she said.

The writer, however, said she wishes to bring home two significant facts before examining the subject. The first reality, she asserts, is that Islam does not deprive anyone, man or woman, of his or her share of the pleasures of life. Secondly, human society is based on faith and order, which Islam uses for the preservation of human values in mankind. Rules and regulations, bind mankind to a certain discipline, so that society is saved from chaos and disorder arising from, its conflicting influences.

The veil was enjoined upon Muslim women primarily as protection, and then to keep her away from forbidden things and sins. It is not true to say that Islam has isolated women, deprived her of the pleasures of life or has even degraded her. Such an image has been created only by the enemies of Islam who bear ill-will and rancor toward Muslims and their faith.

The writer describes the uncovering of the face as a sinful act and says that an unveiled woman actually kills her personality and brings upon herself the wrath of God. She also quotes one of the sayings of the Holy Prophet, in which he was reported to have said that immodestly clad women would neither enter heaven nor "find its scent close".

The writer urged those influenced by "alien currents" to return to the teachings of Islam and to follow the sublime course set by the wives of the Prophet Muhammad and of the early Caliphs of Islam.

Minister meets Danes

RIYADH, Jan. 20 (SPA) — Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh conferred Sunday with a Danish agricultural delegation. They discussed issues that will come up during the visit to Saudi Arabia next Saturday of Denmark's minister of agriculture.

Earlier in the day, the delegation visited Riyadh University's Faculty of Agriculture and a member of poultry projects.

Six more tunnels ordered for Holy Places

JEDDAH, Jan. 20 (SPA) — Six new tunnels in the holy places around Mecca will be built in the near future. They were proposed by Crown Prince Fahd in order to ease traffic problems during the Pilgrimage.

The director-general of the Mina development project, Abdul Aziz Ghandour said other projects include expanding the Jamarat site and improving the drinking water network.

Ghandour said Prince Fahd had ordered the widening of the site and also widening King Street and the Suq Al-Arab, as well as levelling the hilly area creating nearly 100,000 square meters of loading and unloading space for public transport. The SR350 million allocations necessary may be made in next year's budget.

In Dammam, it was reported that the services of King Abdul Aziz Port are being developed to take in additional rail lines which to carry cargo directly from the port to Riyadh.

Another project involves buying fire fighting equipment and installing sprinklers in stores and other parts of the port, costing SR100 million. Another SR50 million will be spent on buying heavy equipment, including forklift, trucks mobile cranes and trailers. They are expected to arrive within three to four months, according to Muhammad Sulaiman Al-Muhanna, director general of the port.

Speaking to *Al Riyadh* newspaper Sunday he said that an English language class and a well-equipped clinic had recently been opened.

A housing project for employees is being studied, he said.

The paper also reported that the studies for the Arab communications satellite, Arabsat,

German delegation to visit next week

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 20 — A West German parliamentary delegation representing the three major political parties will be visiting the country next week.

The delegation includes members of the Federal Parliament and the Bavarian minister of state for federal affairs. The delegates intend to learn at first hand Saudi Arabian policy on energy, development and international affairs, according to West German informants.

They are members of specialized committees of the Federal Parliament, representing foreign affairs, energy matters and international cooperation, they will discuss with their hosts matters of mutual interest.

A similar delegation visited the country in 1978. This delegation would like to continue discussions along similar lines.

To ease traffic

have been completed and the satellite itself should be launched within three years. It will serve the whole Arab world.

Tenders for the project were recently studied in Kuwait.

By 1990 the project will carry 12,000 telephone lines eight television channels; of which six will be for local use, one for regional and the third for educational purposes.

The headquarters of the project is in Riyadh, where King Khaled gave the land.

In Mecca the Directorate of Agriculture and Water in the Eastern Region has set up 100 farms for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables and the treatment of 1,220,191 trees. The directorate has also given away 512 of

uncultivated land to would be farmers.

SPA also reported Sunday that so far 11,460 telephone lines have been installed in the Qasim area, of which 5056 were in Buraida 3433 in Unaiza, 783 in Zulfi, 841 in Russ, 727 in Badaye, 620 in Bukairiyah. More than 2,000 more lines will be added shortly.

The director general of Saudi Telephone in Qasim, Iyad bin Sultan, said that 87 public telephone booths have been built in the area.

The Ministry of Pilgrimage and Endowments is meanwhile building 127 mosques at a cost of SR156 million. Of those, 32 are in Riyadh and the rest elsewhere in the Central Region.

WEATHER

It will be pleasant in the evening, and rather cold in the Northern Provinces. Temperatures will rise gradually, going above the annual average on the west coast and in the central, northern and western regions. Various parts of the Kingdom will be covered by low and intermediate height cloud.

Winds will be mostly southerly and moderate, gaining speed in the central and northern areas, rising dust.

Sea conditions in territorial waters will be moderate.

Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

	Maximum	Minimum
Mecca	33	16
Jeddah	33	16
Riyadh	25	11
Dhahran	21	09
Medina	28	10
Taif	23	10
Jizan	31	23
Hail	24	05
Turaf	13	01
Arar	13	0
Jouf	16	01
Abha	19	09

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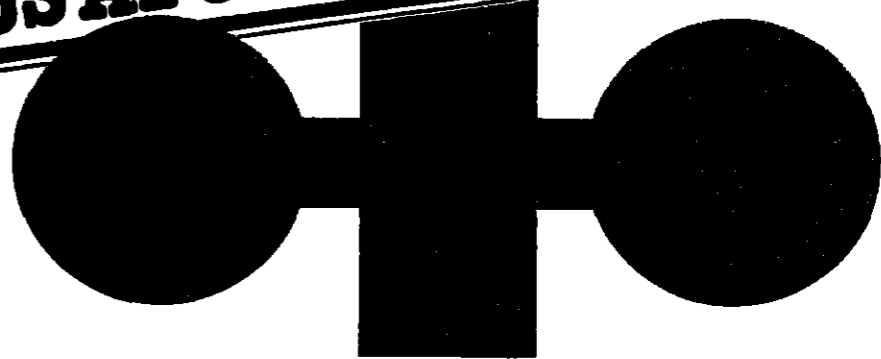
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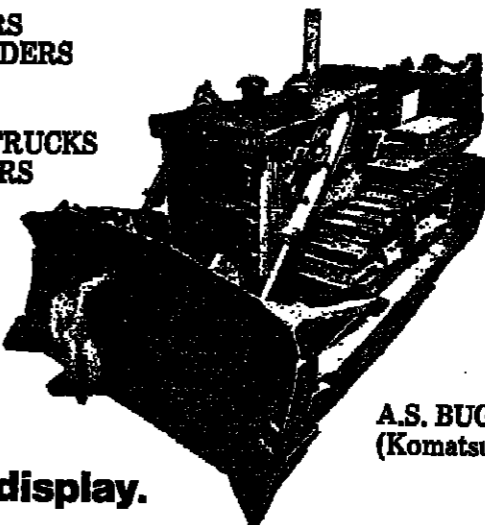
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Syria, PLO 'neutral' on Soviet move

BEIRUT, Jan. 20 (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria are neutral toward the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, the head of the PLO's Political Department Farouk Kaddoumi was quoted Sunday as declaring.

"We are trying to adopt a position of positive neutrality," Kaddoumi told the Beirut English-language magazine *Monday Morning* in an interview. "We are in principle opposed to the intervention ... our position and Syria's are the same."

While stressing neutrality on Afghanistan, Kaddoumi explained that the PLO does not want to "be involved in any international conflict."

Rather, he said, the Palestinian commando movement prefers to "concentrate our attention, our political efforts and our military struggle in our occupied territories."

The PLO is the umbrella organization for eight commando groups, some of which are with pro-Soviet tendencies.

At least two groups — the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine — have defended the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

Observers believe the neutral position taken by the PLO's leadership was prompted by Chairman Yasser Arafat's strong bonds with Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia is leading a pan-Arab drive against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Punctuated by shouts of 'Khomeini'

Riots erupt at Israeli soccer match

TEL AVIV, Jan. 20 (AP) — About 5,000 Palestinian soccer spectators shouting "Khomeini" and "Allah Is Great" stormed the field where their team was playing a Jewish squad in a weekend game, injuring six policemen and four civilians.

Police used tear gas, warning shots, and an armored van to break up the riot, and police spokesman Eli Zilber said Sunday 41 Palestinians had been arrested in an all-night roundup after the Saturday riot in the Galilee village of Um El-Fahm.

"This is more than the usual sporting soccer riot," said a police source. "The Jewish players had to barricade themselves in their locker room for two hours while the Palestinians tried to batter down the doors."

Violence is a commonplace at Israeli soccer matches, where fans hurl rocks, bottles, and even firecrackers at opposing teams almost weekly. But Saturday's violence had a sharply political cast, because it involved a



Farouk Kaddoumi

Commenting on a statement attributed to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin that the Palestinians would create a pro-Soviet state on the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip, Kaddoumi said the "future Palestinian state can never be a Communist state."

However, Kaddoumi denounced the anti-Soviet campaign on Afghanistan because, he said, it is aimed at overshadowing the Arab-Israeli conflict and diverting attention from the projected normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations, which is scheduled to start Jan. 26.

The anti-Soviet campaign, Kaddoumi said, was also aimed at fusing the Arab and Islamic states into mustering a new alliance to supplant the defunct Central Treaty Organization (CENTO).

China, Pakistan discuss Soviet intervention

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 20 (Agencies) — Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua began discussions with the Pakistani government Saturday on ways to counter the Soviet Union's push into Afghanistan.

A foreign ministry spokesman said Huang met President Zia Ul-Haq's foreign affairs adviser, Agha Shahi, to discuss recent regional developments and assess each country's response to last month's Soviet intervention.

Huang told reporters on his arrival Friday night that he was confident his visit would lead to closer ties of friendship and cooperation between China and Pakistan.

He said he would brief the Pakistani government on his talks with United States Defense Secretary Harold Brown in Peking earlier this month.

Informed sources said Huang was expected to tell the Pakistanis that China would send more light weapons and artillery but up-to-date warplanes and tanks could be purchased only from the West.

China would also explain that Pakistan could not expect Chinese troops to come to its defense if the Soviet Union moved against the frontier, the sources added.

China is Pakistan's closest ally and chief source of arms.

Huang was scheduled to meet Zia Sunday evening after his visit to an Afghan refugee camp at Aza Khel, about 100 kilometers east of Pakistan's border with Afghanistan. Some 433,000 Afghans have crossed the border in the past 18 months.

Meanwhile, a leading Pakistani religious leader has announced the formation of a "Jihad" — holy war — committee in Lahore, about 110 kilometers southeast of here, in aid of Afghan guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul.

Maulana Mufti Mahmood, former president of the banned Pakistan National Alliance Party, demanded in a speech at a Lahore mosque Friday that Pakistan withdraw its ambassadors from Moscow and Kabul, close roads leading to landlocked Afghanistan, send troops to the border and give all-out support to the Afghan "Mujahideen" (holy war crusaders).

There has been no official reaction from Zia's martial law regime, which says it has given humanitarian aid to the Afghan rebels.

However, the foreign ministry did issue a formal denial of Indian news reports that seven Pakistani army divisions including armored units had been rushed to the Afghan border since the Soviet-backed coup Dec. 27.

A spokesman called these reports "totally baseless," and said a broadcast by the government-run All-India Radio accusing America and China of arming Afghan rebels was "unfounded and malicious."

China has given substantial military and economic aid to Pakistan — more than \$2 billion in assistance since the mid-1960s.



CHINESE MINISTER: Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua (left) during his meeting with Pakistani President Zia Ul-Haq's foreign affairs adviser, Agha Shahi in Islamabad Friday. Hua Saturday began talks with the Pakistani government on ways to counter the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Two U.S., 1 British firms boycotted

DOHA, Jan. 20 (R) — The Arab Boycott Office against Israel has banned dealings with two American and one British firm and lifted the ban on an Indian, a Swiss and a British company, the Boycott Office in Qatar said Sunday. Arab states ban foreign companies which deal with Israel from any dealings in their countries, unless they pledge otherwise.

The companies banned are the American International Minerals and Chemicals

Corporation in Illinois and its 16 branches, Xerox Business System in California and J. Lyons and Co. Ltd in London and its branches in Belgium and Japan.

Those lifted off the ban are the Indian Company Electronic Limited, the Swiss Company Sibir Kahlapparat and the British Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd. and its branches in Portugal, Australia and the U.S.

NAAA to analyze U.S. textbooks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — The National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA) will analyze the textbook treatment of the Middle East and the Arab world in three metropolitan school districts. The study, which will take six months to complete, will examine textbooks approved for use in the Washington, D.C., Fairfax County (Virginia), and Montgomery County (Maryland) school systems.

In announcing the textbook survey in the national capital area, NAAA noted that other national and regional surveys have provided "disturbing evidence of the inadequacy of many textbooks in present-

ing topics about the Middle East."

Talking about its sponsorship of the study, NAAA noted that "Our school-children are entitled to, but don't always get accurate, adequate and unbiased information from textbooks, which are one of the principal sources of information and cultural values for children in elementary and secondary schools."

In addition to the present economic importance to America of the Middle East and the United States' involvement with contemporary political problems in the region, NAAA noted the "vital role the Middle East plays in American culture as the birthplace of three religions and as the source of many scientific concepts."

Israelis, Sadat discuss film project

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (AP) — Two Israeli filmmakers met Saturday with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to discuss plans for a joint Egyptian-Israeli-American project: a \$12 million epic film on the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Leon Tamman and Eddie Soffer, co-owners of the Jerusalem Capital Studios, came to Egypt in April 1979 to see how the idea would be received here. They returned in September to attend Cairo's fourth international film festival and

establish contacts with Egyptian producers. For the past five months they had been working on an appointment with Sadat, to present the idea to him.

"He liked the idea. Sadat feels strongly about having a 'Dr. Zhivago' type film about Egyptians and Israelis. The idea of making it a documentary-style movie also appealed to him," said the Israeli who attended the meeting but declined use of his name.

Sadat fosters military ties with America

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (OFNS) — Joint exercise by the Egyptian and American air forces have added a new dimension to the blossoming defense links between Cairo and Washington.

The Egyptians, who see themselves as one day replacing Israel as America's chief ally in the region, have been deliberately vague about the exercises, hinting that combat aircraft were used. American officials in Cairo explain that what was actually involved was a number of exercises using AWACs (airborne warning and control systems), sophisticated electronic surveillance equipment that is carried in modified Boeing 707s.

The Americans say they deployed the AWACs, apparently successfully, to plug a surveillance gap from Libya to the Red Sea that cannot be covered by their Indian Ocean and Mediterranean fleets. The AWACs were flown from Egyptian bases in the Western Desert and Upper Egypt near Aswan.

The success of the exercises poses a dilemma for President Sadat. If he permits them on a regular basis, the Americans will want to set up ground stations manned by their own technicians. It will be the nearest Egypt has come to signing a formal military treaty with the United States and could call into question its continued membership of the nonaligned world.

On the other hand, Sadat, already the intended recipient of more than \$3 billion in American military aid, wishes to maintain strong ties with Washington. He also sees the continued deployment of AWACs from Egyptian territory as a way of supplementing the country's own radar early warning system, which was installed with Soviet help more than 15 years ago.

The Egyptians would like to buy, or hire, AWACs for themselves. They have been sensitive about the inadequacies of their system since an incident last summer, when border tensions with Libya were at their peak. While Egyptian and Libyan soldiers were locked in confrontation, two Soviet helicopter carriers, the *Mosca* and *Leningrad*, anchored just outside territorial waters. From there helicopters equipped with decoys regularly crossed into Egyptian airspace and easily outmaneuvered attempts to track them.

The objective of the Soviet exercise was apparently to warn the Egyptians against attacking Libya. It also illustrated the weakness of Egypt's border defenses and how easily they could be crossed. Since then the ministry of defense has been searching for a better warning system.

The AWACs may provide a solution, but Washington is reluctant to sell them because of their secret electronic "gadgets." The deposed Shah's request for AWACs was turned down for fear that they might fall into Soviet hands.

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هكذا من الاول

America has enough nuts without Iran

By Martha Hamilton

WASHINGTON — Cutting another tie to Iran, the United States is moving toward pistachio self-sufficiency, perhaps as early as 1981.

Iran used to be America's leading pistachio supplier. But this month, as part of their escalating confrontation with the United States, the Iranians announced that they were cutting off exports.

American growers were ready, even eager and for reasons far removed from international politics.

Mostly as an unlikely result of the tax reform act of 1969, the San Joaquin Valley of California is blooming with pistachio trees, just beginning to shower the red-shelled nuts on U.S. markets.

Tax tinkering in 1969 wiped out favorable tax treatment of citrus and almond groves and sent some growers scurrying for other shelters, including pistachio trees. The trees, planted in record numbers in the early 1970s, take seven to eight years to begin producing. Thus they are now maturing at a time when the United States might otherwise face pistachio starvation.

California growers this year harvested an estimated 17.2 million pounds of the nuts, up strikingly from the 1978 harvest of 2.5 million and more than half the average U.S. consumption according to U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) economists.

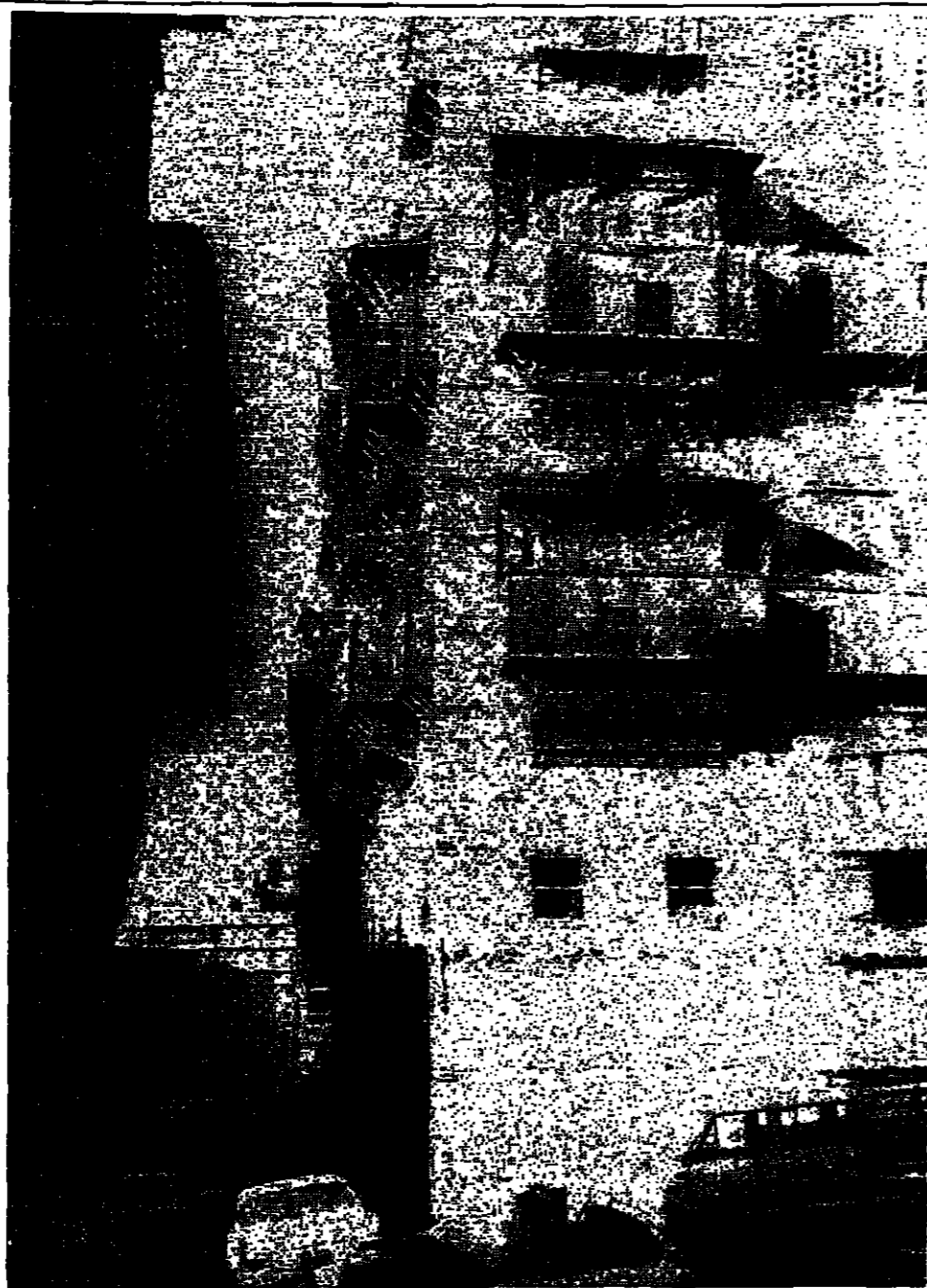
"We're getting pretty close to meeting U.S. needs," said Guy Grenier, an economist with USDA's foreign agricultural service. "In two to three years, we'll have self-sufficiency in production."

Early in the year Iranians exported large quantities of pistachios here. "Since then, the rate has plummeted. After the hostages were taken on Nov. 4, U.S. longshoremen refused to unload cargo, including pistachios."

The economic war against the U.S. reached the pistachio stage on Dec. 12, the day the *Tehran Times* reported the export cutoff. Besides Iran, Turkey is the other major exporter of pistachios.

"We have enough nuts now, and by about 1990 we should have doubled what Iran produce," said Lockwood. An estimated 31,000 acres of pistachios are expected to produce 93 to 125 million pounds, she said. Iran's current average production is about 50 million pounds.

California growers always expected to take over the U.S. market, but turmoil in Iran made their move more timely and may help open other markets, Lockwood said. "Because of the Iranian situation we've been approached by other countries. European countries, the Australians and Japan are coming to us saying they can't get anything from



"He knew the small, walled town by the sea as well as he now knows the compound in Hamra."

Iran. Because of that we're introducing the world to a better quality nut," said Lockwood.

California growers, a group dominated by five large farm companies including a Superior Oil Co. subsidiary, gave credit to mechanization for the quality of their pistachios.

Pistachios come in a wet hull that must be removed within 24 hours or it stains the shells black and splotchy, said Lockwood. In Iran, where most of the harvest is done by hand, the nuts are dyed to cover up the unsightly splotches. American pistachios, in contrast, are shaken swiftly from the tree by a mechanical hand that drops them into a contrivance similar in appearance to an inverted umbrella. From there, they move onto a conveyor belt to be shelled within six hours and refrigerated.

Before 1969, few growers had thought much about pistachios. Only a few trees had been raised on an experimental basis, using stock from Iran, Turkey and Afghanistan.

Besides the tax appeal, the boom was bolstered by Agriculture Department reports in the early 1970s that the trees were relatively resistant to disease and pests and by pistachios' potential as a profitable specialty crop.

This year, with the crop coming into its own, the growers retain a public relations firm to speak for them, and legislation is pending in the California legislature to create a commission to assess pistachio growers for research and marketing of their crop, along the lines of citrus and avocado promotion.

Our man on the spot

By John Close

JEDDAH. He has already drafted four typed pages of a hypothetical interview, so eager is he to help. It reads like a one-act play.

Q. 1
Excellency Dr. Fadhl Kabbani, As chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency, you are the most informed person who could tell us something about the Agency.

A. 1
(raising a deprecating hand) Well, let me tell you first of all, I am not the most informed person about the agency.

"In Kansas, a father says — I used to walk six miles to school every day through five feet of snow — Here, I say I used to get water for the family from three places; cisterns, wells, usually brackish, and from the Jeddah condenser."

The house is quiet. Through the translucent curtains, about 30 children can be seen racing around the bright blue of a pool. The room is dark. What light there is catches on the dozens of pieces of Damascus furniture inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl. The only interruption is the padding footsteps of a servant bringing a glass of Pepsi.

Kabbani readily departs from the script, shaping his memories into soliloquies. He is obviously pleased to have an audience.

"Nowadays," he says with a thin smile, "I don't like to go downtown: too many cars, too many people rushing around making money." He remembers 1941, when there were ten cars in Jeddah.

"In Kansas, a father says, 'I used to walk six miles to school every day through five feet of snow.' Here, I say, I used to get water for the family from three places; cisterns, wells, usually brackish, and from the Jeddah condenser. I remember carrying large tins of kerosene and gasoline back to our house."

Somehow, it isn't "count-your-blessings time." He pulls at his memories until with a deft twist, the knot comes undone. His anecdotes are not meant to be didactic, they're just good stories.

As a boy, he knew the small, walled town by the sea as well as he now knows the compound in Hamra. His father, one of Jeddah's only doctors, took his son everywhere, to the African village of Ruweis about eight kilometers from the city walls, to dinner with Sharif Hussein. Pleased at the nicety of the observation, he says, I have been to dinner with six kings," from Hussein, to his son, Sheikh Ali, to King Abdul Aziz, King Faisal, and King Khaled.

He remembers when Jeddah panicked after the fall of Taif to the Ikhwan in 1925, people racing to the port, the streets clogged with donkey carts, dust and fear. He remembers the three, single-engined planes trying to take off to defend the city and the relief when it was all over and they were all still alive.

Kabbani went on to become the first Saudi ever to earn a bachelor of science degree. After his graduation from an English university in 1941, he came home to work as the first Saudi mining engineer at the gold workings of Mahd Al-Dhabab, south of Medina, then the country's only mine. After a short time with the government during the war as a statistician, he left for the Colorado School of Mines.

Getting a doctorate from Colorado was as difficult then as now. "I remember a student ahead of me, straight A's, had been there four years, whose thesis was turned down because his studies proved his hypothesis was wrong. They told us we had to come up with something positive. I said, 'If I had the brains to do that, I wouldn't be here, I'd be out making millions.'"

After an extra year of study, he did come up with a something positive: the application of sympathetic detonation to mining whereby a series of charges are induced to form a chain reaction, saving time and money. He found that if the charges were placed no less than five feet apart and insulated by layers of coarse sand, the danger of premature explosions could be minimized.

He came home in 1954 as assistant deputy minister under Abdullah Tariki, who was later instrumental in the founding of OPEC. Kabbani mused for a moment at the mention of Tariki's name, and selects his words slowly. "I remember him as a man who was difficult to get along with, though extremely competent. He would always keep fast to his first impression of you so you only had one chance." Later, under Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, whom Kabbani describes as "a true diplomat", he was promoted to deputy minister.

In 1969, Kabbani led the Saudi delegation to the IAEA. He served on the board from 1972 to 1974 and is to retire later this year as chairman.

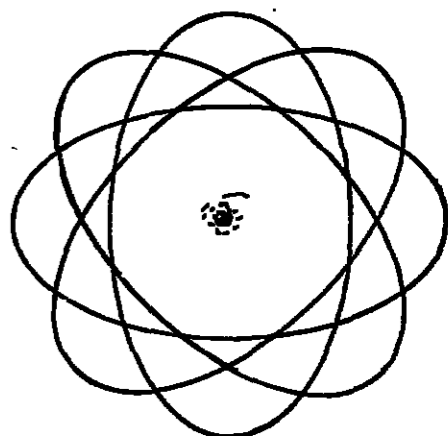
The IAEA, formed in 1957, is a forum for nuclear research. It brings together countries who are working on similar projects, sponsors science conferences and gives advice to foundations and government research centers. After the signing of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty in 1970, its mandate sud-



Dr. Fadhl Kabbani

denly expanded. It now makes surprise inspections of nuclear plants in countries who are party to the treaty.

There are 110 countries represented at the Vienna headquarters of the IAEA. With Third World ambitions so closely tied to nuclear power, the West fearful of proliferation, and the questionable motives of the Eastern Bloc,



Kabbani spends much of his time keep the organization from degenerating into "one large complaints department."

"It has been interesting trying to please everyone."

When he turns to the possibilities of nuclear power, he comes alive. He sits on the edge of the couch, his eyes bright. He begins to sound like a 19th century industrialist: railways through Africa, dams across the Nile, plantations of ripening tea.

"People just refuse to realize what importance it has for us. Radiation treatment for plants to make them quadruple their yield, radioactive isotopes making diagnosis a new art, nuclear plants giving electricity. Time is short", he says, warning to his subject. "Why, five years ago the cost of a nuclear plant was one-fifth what it is today. I have trouble convincing people here that it has to be done. There is simply no alternative to nuclear power."

He sits back, slightly tired. "Oh, and about that memo I gave you. You don't have to keep to it exactly, you know."

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SUPERPOWER CHANGES

An apprehensive world, fearing radical changes in the modes of international relations and a new scramble by the superpowers to stake their claims to new spheres of influence as well as consolidating their holds on ones already in hand, looks from the grim Brezhnev Doctrine which has been implemented on several occasions now to the yet declared Carter Doctrine.

The developments in Afghanistan, it is now becoming clear, dramatic enough in themselves though they might be, are pointers to the fact that the age of détente is nearing its end, that the pressure of events has at last burst through the unstable structure of interlocking interests which stabilized the relations between the two superpowers up to now. The change will soon reflect itself on the political, military, geographical and economic levels.

The United States is preparing itself for the presidential elections, in which either a new president is elected to the White House, or the same president reelected. In either case, the country's foreign policies are expected to take new directions, especially where it concerns the problems of the Middle East, with all the repercussions this will entail.

A parallel change is expected in the Soviet Union, where the aging (and physically ailing) Brezhnev-Kosygin is nearing the end of its term. There is already strong speculation that the invasion of Afghanistan was a sign that the reign of power is already slipping from their hands; and that the Kremlin hawks are at the moment making all the running. The coming conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is expected to get the seal on this development.

An early test for the two new lines is expected to be Yugoslavia, where the end of the Tito period will see a revival of American-Soviet contention over the country. The grim joke going the rounds at the moment is whether Tito had his American or Russian leg amputated.

Détente had also created an atmosphere in which the European powers, mainly France and the Federal Republic of Germany, were able to begin charting their own courses in international politics. The end of this phase will mean an increasing pressure on them to align themselves clearly with the American line. The reluctance shown by France and Germany to follow America's lead in its attempt to counteract the Soviet expansion shows that they will not alter their policies without a struggle. And when they do so, the chance of a "third force" able to mediate between the superpowers will be stifled for a long time.

The most dangerous area of confrontation for the superpowers will be the Middle East. But here, far from the Arab and Muslim countries concerned preparing themselves for the added instability this will cause, the danger is of splits into camps reflecting the East-West division. This trend seems to have started already, and it is expected to continue until the Egyptian-Israeli "peace process" finally collapses, or until the Americans finally abandon the Camp David approach, whose divisiveness and unworkability have been more than amply demonstrated.

Death of the 1970s-style detente

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The writer, assistant director of London's International Institute for Strategic Studies, analyzes the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.)

By Gregory Trevorton

LONDON — World events like the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan are hard to measure with the perspective of history. In one light, the last three weeks is the latest round of the Great Game of the 19th century. In another it is reminiscent of Czechoslovakia in 1968. In still another it seems a turning point: not a return to the Cold War by any sensible meaning of the term but perhaps the end of one period, if not yet clearly the beginning of a new one.

It continues to look as if the Soviet intervention was driven primarily by local considerations rooted in Russian preoccupation with borders. The Amin government clearly was failing, though apparently not on the verge of collapse. Moscow's direct stakes had been growing since the Taraki coup of April 1978 and Soviet leaders must have calculated that they eventually would be compelled to escalate their presence yet again. Sooner may have seemed better than later, and more troops rather than fewer, in an effort to control the situation quickly.

Against these local considerations, the larger costs of invasion must have seemed bearable, especially if it could be over soon. Moscow surely saw the prevailing mood in the United States, and in Europe only slightly less, and decided that East-West relations were cooling in any case. In November, or earlier when planning for the invasion began, it was not as clear as it became later that SALT II was not going to be ratified in 1980. There is no need to speculate about Brezhnev's failing position to surmise that cautionary political arguments about the risk of intervention would have been weakened by circumstances.

There is one catch and one disquieting question associated with this interpretation of Soviet action. The catch is whether they can pull it off. If large numbers of Soviet troops remain tied down in Afghanistan and the fighting continues, the political costs to them will rise.

The disturbing question is why the Soviets acted now. Amin was failing but not about to fall. Moscow evidently decided it needed a much larger measure of control over Afghanistan, now. That suggests interests beyond Afghanistan: not the beginning of a push for warm water ports; that is nonsense. Yet Moscow must at least want insurance — which usually means over-insurance — against the unpredictable effects of the next turn in Iran and, perhaps, a position from which to take advantage of any targets of opportunity that might arise.

Washington's problem is the lack of appropriate responses. Pressures arising from American domestic politics and the 1980 election play role but a small one. So does any post-Vietnam reluctance to use military force.

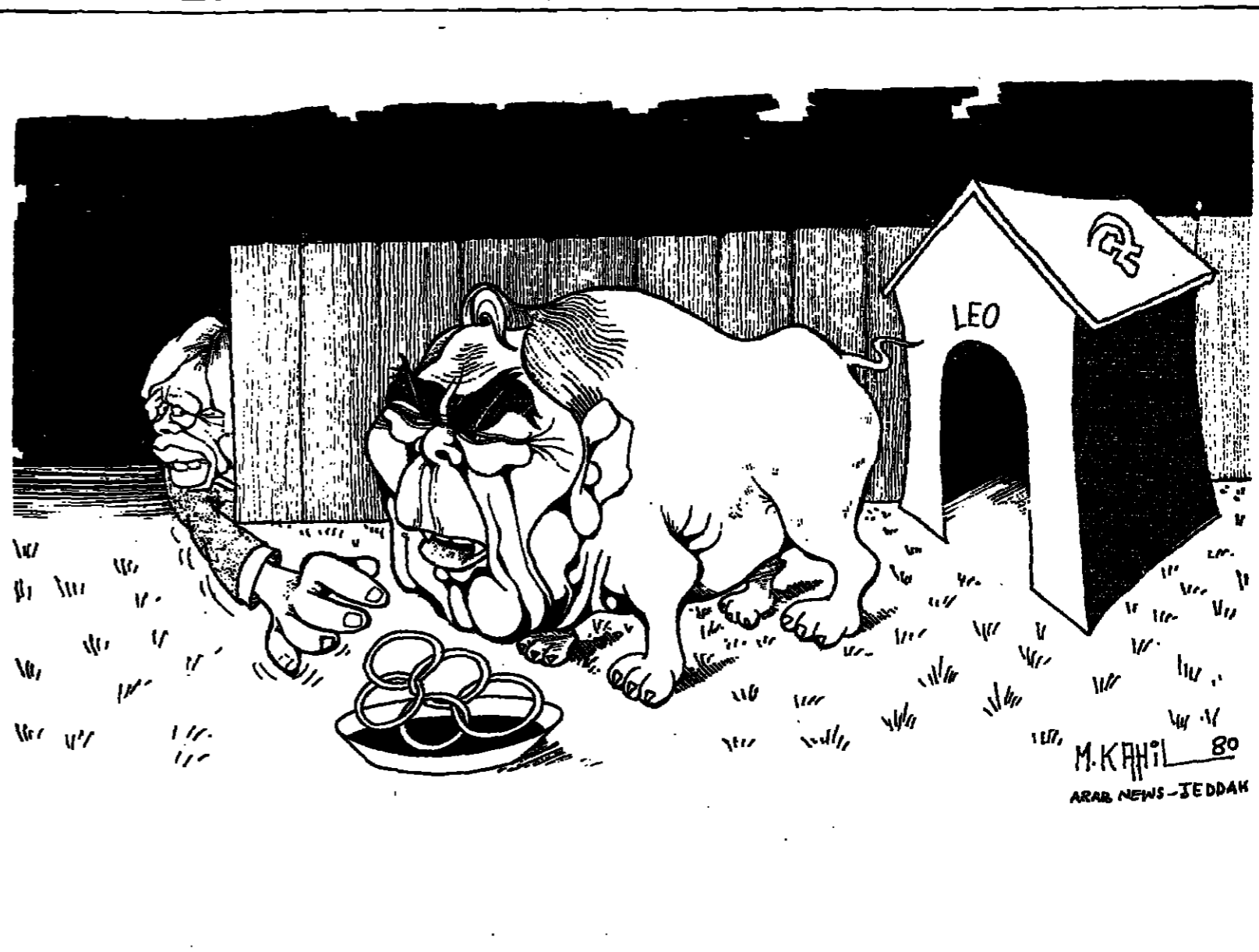
The lesson Soviet leaders should be taught is that interventions such as Afghanistan are costly; that implies trying to raise the costs they face on the ground. Providing arms and aid to Afghan rebels would fill the bill, but it would not be easy. American aid could not — indeed should not — be kept secret, but it could only be provided through Pakistan. That would carry a great risk for Pakistan of being subjected to cross-border reprisals from Soviet or Afghan troops.

The American actions announced so far — curtailments of grain sales, credits and exports of high technology items — will hurt the Soviet Union, especially grain. But they are general and punitive, with little bite on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

What is striking about Afghanistan, and suggestive of larger trends, is that both superpowers appear to have come to the same view of their relations. They both see Soviet-American détente as very thin indeed.

That does not mean a return to the Cold War of the 1950s. Aware of how far we have to go, we sometimes forget how far we have come since those dark days. East-West relations in Europe are markedly more stable now than then. And if the superpowers have not worked out rules to govern their global contest, they have at least come to crude rules of engagement. Both are cautious in confronting each other, especially directly and with military force.

Afghanistan may mark the death of the period of détente that began in the early 1970s. If the superpowers are to move beyond crude rules of engagement, they will have to find new ways of doing so in a more and more chaotic world. And there is the danger, perceptible already in the instance of Afghanistan, that Europe and America will diverge. Europe retains concrete interests in European détente that are much less visible to the United States. After fretting for several years about an America that seemed too weak in the face of the Soviet threat, Europeans may soon worry that America is too tough, too prone to emphasize military strength. — (OFNS)



The American dilemma in the Middle East

By Lord Caradon

We are told that we can expect few willing decisions from the United States government for another year. For this is election year and even when the election result is known it will take many months, they say, before new initiatives on foreign policy can be expected. Worse still, some tell us that during election year such decisions as are taken will be calculated to win votes at home rather than friends in the world.

What a tragedy this will be for the world, and for America too.

And nowhere is the giant's temporary impotence more apparent or more dangerous than in the Middle East.

Just over 12 years ago the United States endorsed a unanimous international agreement on Middle East policy (United Nations Security Council Resolution 242) supported by the Soviet Union, Egypt, Jordan and then by Saudi Arabia and Syria and Israel too, as well as by all the members of the Security Council. The Resolution had two principal purposes — "withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict" and "the right of every state in the area to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force". Withdrawal to security. Those were the two essential aims. The policy was clear, positive, balanced and internationally agreed.

Now in facing the election year — the year of no new decisions — how sad to see that the U.S. has shifted from the accepted unanimous policy of 12 years ago — shifted not in words but in action.

Now with the need to rally international support for the release of the American hostages in Iran and to organize opposition to the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, the U.S. finds itself in a false position on the international issue which means most to the Arab and Muslim world. The U.S. at this critical time increases its massive supplies of arms and money to Israel not to carry out the agreed aims of 1967 but, on the contrary, to enable the present weak Israeli government to push ahead with the annexation of East Jerusalem and the colonization of Arab lands on the West Bank and Gaza, a policy obviously likely to inflame the world of Islam against the West. Sure enough this is not the purpose of United States actions, but it is certainly the result of them.

The New Year announcement from Washington is that another \$200 million has been found to support Israel, that is in addition to the annual allotment of \$1,785 million, plus the \$2,200 million in American loans to finance the Israeli redeployment from Sinai in the Negev under the Camp David peace treaty.

This must be the largest grant of military and economic aid from one country to another ever known.

There is no doubt about the intentions of the present Israeli government. Prime Minister Begin put his signature to the Camp David document which started by stating support for the Security Council Resolution 242 "in all its parts" but he at once made it clear that he challenged the basic principle of the Resolution regarding the "inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by war" and he has not disguised his real intention to annex occupied

Palestine territory. And it is this publicly declared Israeli policy which is now being put into effect with the help of thousands of millions of U.S. dollars.

The fact plain for all to see is that the U.S. government is in effect giving practical support to a government pledged to pursue policies which the U.S. government has publicly deplored.

Surely this is an indefensible, indeed a humiliating, position for the U.S. and one of frustration for everyone else, and it is this that makes the year of no decision so alarming.

What is more the new addition allocation of \$200 million has not nearly satisfied Israeli demands. The new allocation has been declared in Israel to be quite inadequate. So the U.S. is faced with mounting Israeli demands for arms and money without satisfying the demand, and at the same time seeing its aims and money used for purposes which the U.S. government itself opposes, purposes which moreover cause the strongest resentment and opposition throughout the Arab and Muslim world. So what can be done?

Surely the action required is a return to the policy agreed by everyone in 1967 — withdrawal to security. There is nothing to prevent the U.S. going back to what it originally agreed and from which it has never publicly retreated.

But the withdrawal from occupied territories must be genuine.

True the secure and recognized boundaries between Israel and its Arab neighbors still have to be defined — preferably by a boundary commission. But what is not tolerable is for Israel to go on

flouting all world opinion by pressing ahead with its present policy of annexation.

And if the U.S. government is unwilling to take a new initiative in election year then it seems that Western Europe is in the best position to go back to the Security Council with a new resolution, not altering the principles adopted in 1967 but adding to them — adding provisions for implementation, including a boundary commission, a timetable for Israeli withdrawal, a period (say two years) of United Nations trusteeship, Palestinian elections and a final peace treaty between all concerned.

The exact terms of this second resolution would require intensive negotiations with all concerned, the best place for that being the Security Council where all concerned can be heard and participate in what should lead to full agreement on the second resolution to supplement the Resolution of 1967.

A year or two ago George Ball wrote an article in *Foreign Affairs* called "How to save Israel in spite of herself". Perhaps he might write another on how the U.S. can be saved in spite of election year.

What we now need is an independent international initiative for a new resolution to be unanimous like the first.

I do not doubt that the American people wish to see a settlement in the Middle East which respects the rights of Palestinians as well as Israelis, that they still support the policy of withdrawal to security, that they long for a lasting peace with American reputation restored.

The urgent danger now is that these purposes will be lost by a disastrous delay.

E. Germany's role in 3rd World

By Werner Kaster

LONDON — East Germany's involvement in the Third World, particularly Africa and Latin America, is increasing.

In an interview with the East German party newspaper *Neues Deutschland*, the president of the GDR's "Solidarity Committee," Kurt Seibt, named the countries in which East Germany has a special interest.

They are Vietnam, Cambodia and Afghanistan in Asia; Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique in Africa; and Nicaragua, Chile and Uruguay in Latin America.

He said East Germany provided these and other countries with \$150 million in 1979 through so-called voluntary donations by the population.

The East German government usually increases the amount collected in donations by 50 per cent from state funds. In addition, special projects costing \$225 million have been undertaken, such as the reconstruction of the Vietnamese city of Vinh and the construction and manning of "specialist schools" in various countries.

Not included in these figures is the aid provided through the training of young people. In 1979 more than 1,600 Vietnamese passed through East German training centers and about 750 such trainees came from southern Africa — members of the Patriotic Front and of SWAPO.

Financial aid is low compared to that of the West. Far more important, in the eyes of the GDR, is the training of young people and their indoctrination. The GDR's youth organization FDJ is increasing its efforts, according to an announcement by the secretary of the FDJ's general council, Jochen Willerdig.

The FDJ has sent 14 youth "brigades" to eight African and Asian countries. The aim, Willerdig says, is to mobilize wide circles of young people against Western colonial powers and the West generally.

Such efforts have already been very successful. East Germans organized the secret police in Ethiopia and South Yemen. They have helped to create cadre parties in Angola and Mozambique.

They provide teaching material for schools, build apprentice training centres, teach at academic level and have organized party schools in some countries such as South Yemen, Iran and Angola. A fairly recent practice is to send East Germans to work within the party apparatus of a Third World country.

The East Germans do not restrict themselves to teaching and ideology. They also provide increasing military and technical help. The GDR Defense Secretary, Heinz Hoffmann, admits having supplied Ethiopia with East German helmets and guns.

East German military specialists also provide equipment and training in military communication and transport. (OFNS)

saudi press review

One of the most significant lead stories in Sunday's newspapers was carried by *Al Riyadh* regarding the cancellation of a \$1.5 billion contract for the second stage of Riyadh University township. The decision on cancellation was taken after technical defects were detected in the designing of the plan. The lead in *Okaz* said that 29 Islamic states have agreed to attend the extraordinary session of Islamic Foreign Ministers to be held in Islamabad next Saturday. *Al Nadwa* led with the Pakistani President's reported denial of Pakistani troop concentrations on the borders.

Al Medina led with reported contacts among the Arab airlines organizing an extraordinary meeting of the Arab Air Transport Association to consider possible actions after the Israeli airline, El Al begins operation between Tel Aviv and Cairo.

In a front-page story, *Al Nadwa* reported that Iran has rejected Washington's offer to end mutual differences for the sake of confronting Moscow. The paper also gave front-page treatment to the reported amputation of Yugoslav President Tito's left leg after further deterioration in his condition. *Okaz* highlighted Qatar's and Djibouti's boycott of the Olympics in Moscow and quoted newspaper reports as saying that Chinese forces have started entering Afghanistan.

The reported American confirmation of the Saudi Arabian Oil and Mineral Resources Minister's predictions of abundant oil reserves figured prominently on the front page of *Al Medina*.

Newspapers concentrated editorially on the upcoming Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference in Islamabad to discuss the Communist invasion of Afghanistan.

tan. They described it as a "dangerous precedent" and reiterated that such a threat could only be confronted through a unified Islamic attitude.

Al Riyadh said that the "white bear" has chosen Afghanistan as a stage for its "ugly" activities against Muslims. The paper also referred to hostile media campaigns against the Islamic world, considering it as the new power in the world. It stressed that Islamic solidarity is the most effective weapon with which to strike at the Communist danger and all other heretic currents in the region. The paper called upon next week's conference to take a firm stand for the sake of protecting the Islamic nation from "ferocious assaults" of enemies.

Okaz described the Afghanistan events as a "dangerous precedent" and said that the Soviet Union has completely unmasked

its hatred of the Islamic world. However, it said that an Islamic action could successfully confront the Soviet invasion and said that the Islamic states should move quickly and effectively to thwart Soviet plots. The Islamabad conference will give vent to Islamic feelings at a time when Communism has an evil eye on the Islamic world, the paper said.

Al Jazirah endorsed Crown Prince Fahd's affirmation that Saudi Arabia has not wavered from its declared stance on the South Lebanon crisis. The Kingdom has always emphasized the national unity of Lebanon, given financial assistance to Lebanese organizations and kept itself in readiness for any moral or material assistance required by the legitimate authority in Lebanon, it said.

The paper called upon Arab

states to help Lebanon and stressed the need for a unified Arab formula that ensures the entry of the Lebanese army south of the country supported by Palestinian elements under Lebanese command.

Al Medina also concentrated on the Crown Prince's interview to *Al Watan Al Arabi* magazine, in which he warned that the unlimited ambitions of the major powers cannot be checked unless there is a strong force deriving its power from faith. The paper urged Muslims to give serious thinking to Prince Fahd's call, so that the Islamic states may not fall prey to their enemies. The Islamic world with all its peoples and resources, will continue to remain the main target of the major powers; therefore it is necessary to prepare a force that derives its strength from faith and eliminates all threats facing it, the paper said.





President Félix Houphouët-Boigny, flanked on his right by party president Philippe Yacine and, on his right, state minister Angoste Denis.

O! Houphouët-Boigny

An island of success

By Leon Dash

ABIDJAN. — Felix Houphouët-Boigny presides over one of West Africa's most prosperous nations with a mixture of astute political maneuvering and stern paternalism that has made him one of Africa's most durable leaders.

After 20 years in power, the 74-year-old president of the Ivory Coast still displays independence of mind and almost legendary caution. Both have served him well in leading this former French colony.

Yet, as many here are quick to point out, Houphouët-Boigny remains a man who "keeps things very close to his vest," an approach that may account for political stability in a nation with numerous tribal and ethnic differences.

Outside of two tribal uprisings in the 1960s that the French military helped crush, a couple of alleged military coup plots and some student unrest, the Ivory Coast has enjoyed almost two decades of steady economic growth and political peace under Houphouët-Boigny.

"He has a consensus among the educated on his rule," said a Western source with long experience in Francophone Africa. "They are in basic agreement with the route he has taken and have a vested interest in keeping it this way."

Born to a line of chiefs of the Baoule people, Houphouët-Boigny was four years old when the French captured his central Ivorian village of Yamoussoukro. The entire country was subjected in 1917. He went to a colonial school in Dakar, Senegal, and became a rural paramedic in 1925.

As a health aide in the colonial service, Houphouët-Boigny travelled around the interior of the Ivory Coast and made contact with the country's numerous ethnic groups, something rare for Africans under colonial administration. It was an experience that would reap him many benefits when he set out to weld his country into a political unit.

In 1940, after inheriting extensive tracts of land from a maternal uncle, he became one of the richest coffee farmers in the country. Four years later, Houphouët-Boigny emerged as the leader of the African Agricultural Trade Union, an association formed to fight preferential trade policies for French coffee planters and the practice of forced African labor on French-owned plantations.

In 19 relatively tranquil years, the Ivory Coast has progressed from a backwater of France's colonial empire to become one of black Africa's premier examples of prosperity and stability.

In Africa, where many newly independent states have undergone destructive upheavals or had elected governments overthrown in bloody military coups, the Ivory Coast has survived the taut ethnic and tribal rivalries that have left other states in economic ruins.

Houphouët-Boigny has run the country through tight control over a pervasive, paternalistic one-party system of government that embraces the country's 60 tribes, the trade

which he announced the reforms, the president struck a rare populist theme. The generally conservative Houphouët-Boigny told thousands of Ivorians that the time had come to decentralize the party's control in the country. The speech's theme has generated excited speculation among the country's 7.5 million people.

"We have become a mature people," said Houphouët-Boigny, "and the people should

Born to a line of chiefs of the Baoule people, Houphouët-Boigny was four years old when the French captured his central Ivorian village of Yamoussoukro. The entire country was subjugated in 1917.

be allowed to choose democratically at all levels."

The revamping of the party will take place by June and be followed by national elections in the fall. Houphouët-Boigny said he will be a candidate for re-election.

Houphouët-Boigny's decision follows closely the return of elected civilian rule in two neighboring countries, Ghana and Nigeria, in September and October. It is unclear whether the well-publicized changes had any impact on the Ivorian leader's decision, but it is clear the transitions did not go unnoticed here.

"We have had a problem of national unity," said one of Houphouët-Boigny's closest political associates, Mathieu Ekra. "That is why the party was given so much power and some people may have abused it."

"But now, the idea of belonging to one nation has been achieved, so the tight controls can be loosened."

Because it has one of Africa's few successful economies, the Ivory Coast has attracted cheap African labor from its neighbors and a large community of French citizens whose positions and high salaries have caused some resentment here.

As in many Third World countries, the



Fishermen at sunset in the Ivory Coast

political and economic fortunes of the Ivory Coast have been organized around one man and his philosophy of a mixed economy of state-run enterprises and capitalism.

With cash crops of coffee and cocoa, the Ivory Coast has enjoyed a dramatic average economic growth rate of 7 per cent annually, the highest in black Africa. Its annual per capita income of \$1,100, also the highest, is the most equitably distributed in all of Africa, according to the World Bank.

Unlike a number of his neighbors, Houphouët-Boigny resisted the general post-independence rush to industrialize and concentrated his government's efforts on agricultural growth. While his neighbors fledging industrial efforts and economies faltered, the Ivory Coast prospered.

Almost 2 million Africans have flocked into the Ivory Coast for low-paying work on the coffee and cocoa plantations and in Abidjan. Many have come from the country's poorer neighbors, such as Ghana, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Guinea. Although

they compete with some Ivorians for jobs their presence has not caused any major unrest while the economy has remained robust.

One possible source of tension here is the presence of an estimated 60,000 French in Abidjan, many of whom work in executive positions in government and private industry. This is a sore point with many Ivorian university graduates and students.

"One of every four Frenchmen in Africa lives in Abidjan," said a French official in charge of government aid to former colonies.

"We think it is too much and it creates problems, but Houphouët wants them there."

"We all know that it's a problem," said Houphouët-Boigny's troubleshooter Ekra, "But we are faced with a conflict."

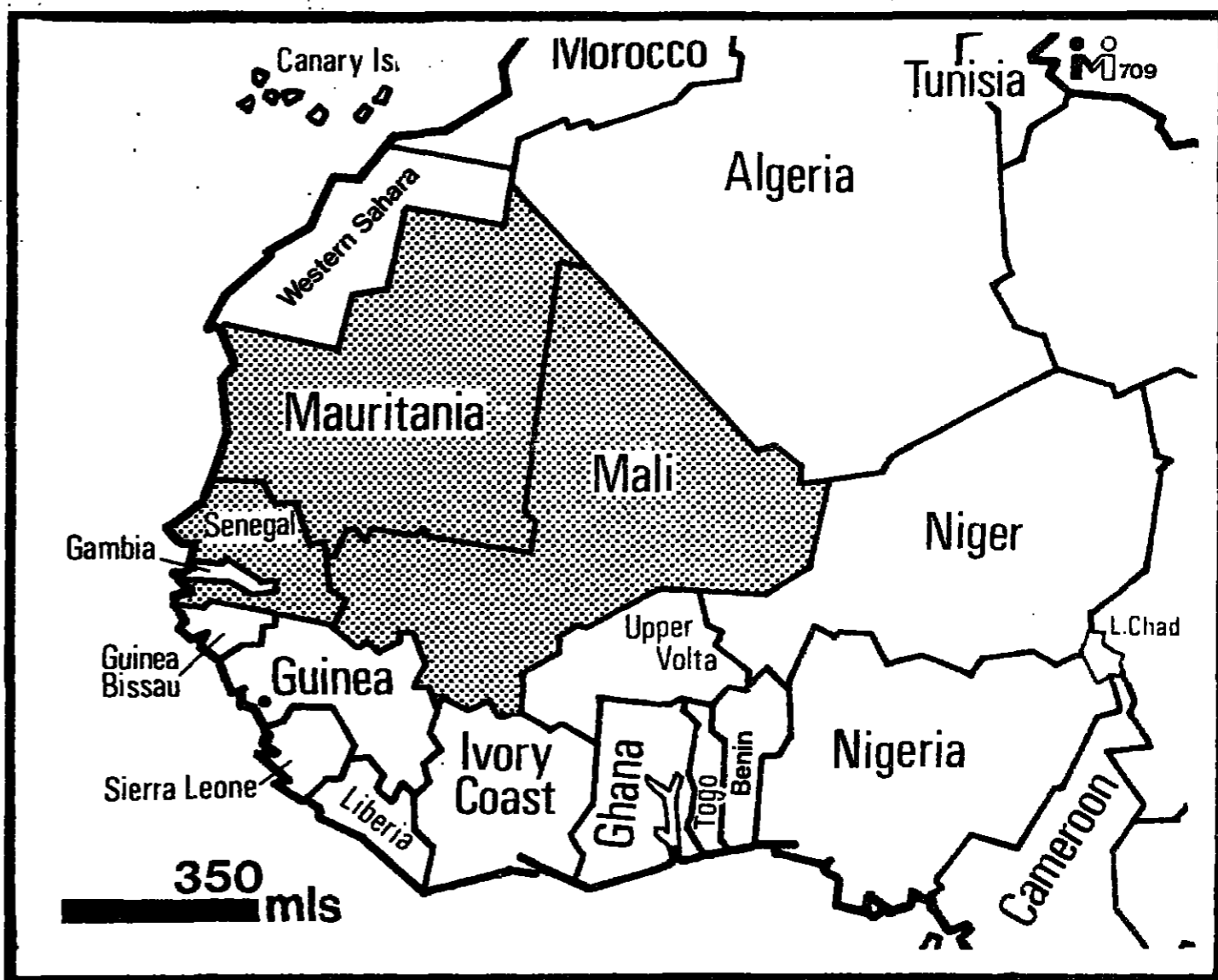
Young Ivorians, Ekra said, are in a hurry to replace the French but the government does not feel that enough of them have sufficient experience. "We have to keep the economy going."

In 1940, after inheriting extensive tracts of land from a maternal uncle, he became one of the richest coffee farmers in the country. Four years later, Houphouët-Boigny emerged as the leader of the African Agricultural Trade Union.

unions and university students — all potential sources of opposition.

Now, in line with a trend toward political liberalization in West Africa, Houphouët-Boigny has announced that he will reform the structure of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast to allow more grass-roots participation in the country's affairs.

Since independence, all political candidates for the 120-member National Assembly and municipal offices have been chosen by the party's 70-member Political Bureau, which is dominated by Houphouët-Boigny. In the Dec. 7 independence day speech in



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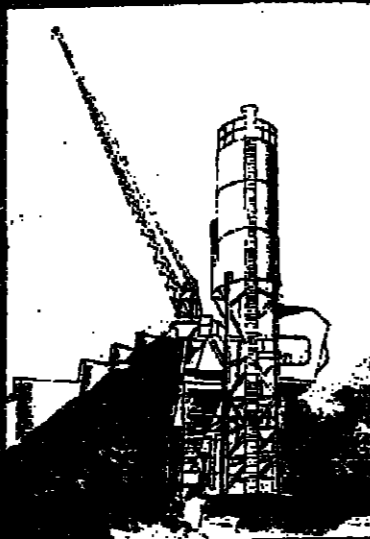
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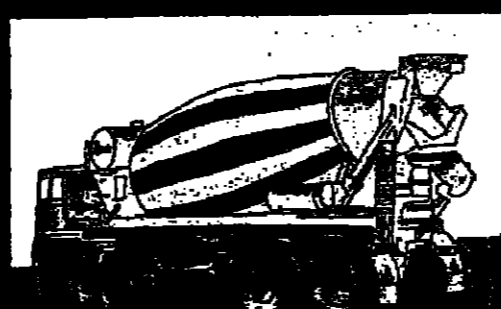


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Japan's spies passed information on China; security is tightened

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (R) — Three alleged Japanese spies gave the Soviet Union secrets on the military situation in China collected by Japan and the United States, police said.

After day-long questioning of the three men arrested in Japan's biggest spy scandal since World War II police said the information passed to Soviet military attaché Colonel Yuri Kozlov was largely about China. Some of the intelligence had been jointly analysed by Japan and the U.S.

A retired army general, who specialized in intelligence, and two serving members of army intelligence units were arrested by police in a case which Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira described as "shocking to both Japan and the United States."

As a result of the incident, police raided Japan self-defense force offices looking for evidence in the burgeoning spy scandal.

Describing the incident as an "unprecedented police raid on a government office," Kyodo News Service said detectives searched the desks and lockers of the two officers, both employees of the defense agency's intelligence division. There was no report on what, if anything, was found.

In addition to the raid, Ohira ordered strict measures to be taken to tighten security. Defense Agency Director-General Kenji Kubota imposed tough discipline to reinforce secrecy in the army, and a special committee is to be set up to block further leaks.

Kubota is due to meet Ohira on today, and political sources said the defense chief may have to resign.

Kozlov and his wife left for Moscow on a Soviet airliner a few hours after he was

named by police. His embassy, which denied he was involved in the spy case, told the foreign ministry he left suddenly because his mother was critically ill.

The embassy turned down a request for him to submit to questioning, claiming diplomatic immunity.

Foreign ministry sources said the embassy was told the colonel's departure could be taken as an indication of his possible involvement, and that he would not be permitted to return to Japan.

Ohira, speaking by telephone from Sydney to Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Ito said the United States, Tokyo's partner in the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, must have been shocked by the scandal. Ohira is on his way home from an official visit to Australia and New Zealand.

The U.S. Embassy said it was "surprised and alarmed" by the case, but refused further comment.



Masayoshi Ohira



TITO AND STAFF: Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito (middle) with members of the Yugoslav Presidency. From left to right they are: Stevan Doronjski, Dr. Vladimir Bakarić, Fadil Hidža, Cvjetin Mijatović, Sergej Krečiger, Lazar Kolisevski, Petar Stambolac and Vidan Zarković.

As Tito's health raises concern

NATO holds quiet vigil over Yugoslavia

By Charles Lambell

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20 (R) — NATO diplomats have long considered Yugoslavia without President Tito as potentially the most dangerous East-West flash point in Europe.

The 15-nation Western Alliance has drawn up contingency plans in case internal strife there tempts the Kremlin to try to bring post-Tito Yugoslavia back to the Soviet fold.

But NATO officials carefully avoid dramatizing the situation, saying there is no sign that Moscow is poised to intervene in Yugoslavia's internal affairs at the moment.

NATO intelligence officers say they have not detected Warsaw Pact troop movements near Yugoslavia except for some routine maneuvers planned in Hungary's Fecs area.

NATO has refrained from issuing any solemn warning partly because Yugoslavia is outside the Atlantic pact's boundaries and partly because it could give Moscow propaganda for a claim that the West was ready to interfere in a non-aligned country.

The officials say that, if such a warning were to be given, it would come better from individual Western governments and above all the United States.

NATO political and military leaders do not envisage a Soviet action in Yugoslavia to be taken in isolation. Rather they see such a move in the context of heightened tension caused by a confrontation in the Third World.

NATO's top commander in Europe, Gen.

Bernard Rogers, told a news conference earlier this month that he believed a possible scenario for an East-West conflict would start with a confrontation outside NATO and then move into NATO.

"But I do not believe that the Afghan crisis would activate such a scenario..." he said.

However, NATO officials warn about the so-called "multiplier effect" of crisis.

Nervousness about Yugoslavia comes on top of the Iranian crisis and the general cooling of U.S.-Soviet relations already noticeable before the Kabul airlift late last month.

They stress the serious danger to NATO's "soft" southern flank of a Soviet push through Yugoslavia or even pressures strong enough on Belgrade to make it abandon its non-aligned stand.

By acquiring bases on the Adriatic coast, the Soviet navy would be in a position to disrupt allied sealanes and communications and to isolate Greece and Turkey from the rest of the alliance, NATO diplomats say.

Only the Gorizia Pass, between the Alps and the Mediterranean, would stand between Soviet troops stationed in Western Yugoslavia and the rich plain of northern Italy.

A Soviet move would also bring increased pressure on Greece which shares a long border with Bulgaria, the diplomats say.

For this reason, NATO is redoubling efforts to find a solution to Greco-Turkish differences and bring Greece back into the NATO integrated military structure that it

left in protest against the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

Gen. Rogers has made new proposals to Greece concerning military command over the Aegean, and says he is optimistic about finding a solution.

Paper machine held hostage for 50 cent ransom

COLUMBUS, Georgia, Jan. 20 (AP) — Carl C. Lane said he was tired of losing his money in newspaper vending machines, so he took one hostage and held it three days before returning it. He got his money back.

Lane, 67, of Cusheba, said he took the \$190 Columbus Ledger-Enquirer machine home after it swallowed 50 cents without giving him a Sunday newspaper. He said he did not intend to keep it.

"It's cheating and swindling to take your money and give you nothing in return," Lane said.

Lane said he took the box from a restaurant, leaving his name and address and telling the manager to tell the newspaper he had the machine. The restaurant called police, who charged Lane with theft.

Ledger-Enquirer circulation director Jim Currow said the newspaper would not press charges.

Former Justice William Douglas dies at age 81

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (R) — Former Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, a crusader for civil liberties through four decades of social upheaval in the United States, died. He was 81.

A spokesman for the Walter Reed Army Hospital said the former Justice died of kidney and respiratory failure. He had been hospitalized since Christmas Eve.

Douglas's position on the court made him both loved and hated by millions of Americans as he became the longest-serving Supreme Court Justice in the country's history.

He finally retired from the court in November 1975. Only when his increasingly frail body and pacemaker-powered heart could no longer stand the load did he step down.

The former Justice, once a vigorous and athletic person, suffered a debilitating stroke in 1974, which paralyzed one side of his body and forced him into a wheelchair.

His intellect, however, was unimpaired and it was obvious he wanted to stay on.

Instead, it was left to President Gerald Ford, who had once called for Douglas's impeachment, to elect his successor and put an end to the liberal activist court that began in the late 1950s.

Douglas believed the Constitution and especially its Bill of Rights was sacrosanct. He stuck to his creed that stated, "The American government is premised on the theory that if the mind of man is to be free, his ideas, his beliefs, his philosophy must be placed beyond the reach of government."

During the 1950's, when a Communist hysteria was sweeping the United States, he and Justice Hugo Black spoke out in dissent against a series of court decisions aimed at limiting the rights of free speech and assembly.

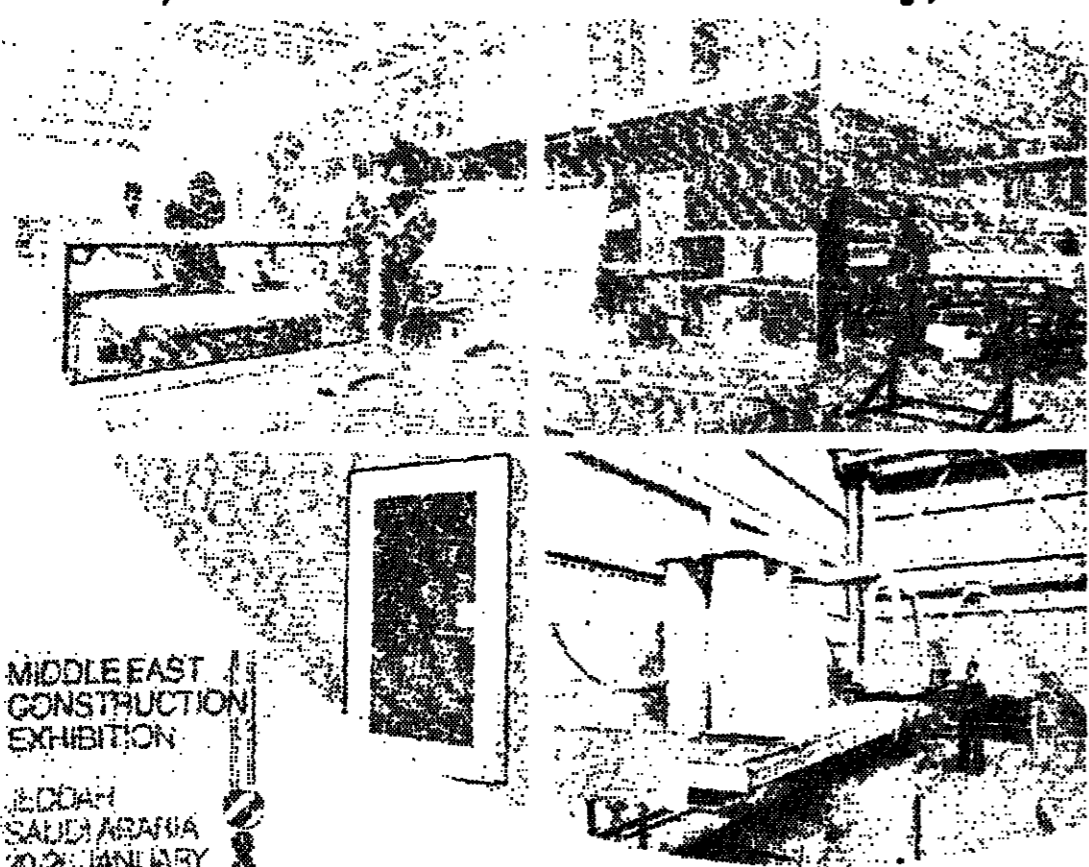
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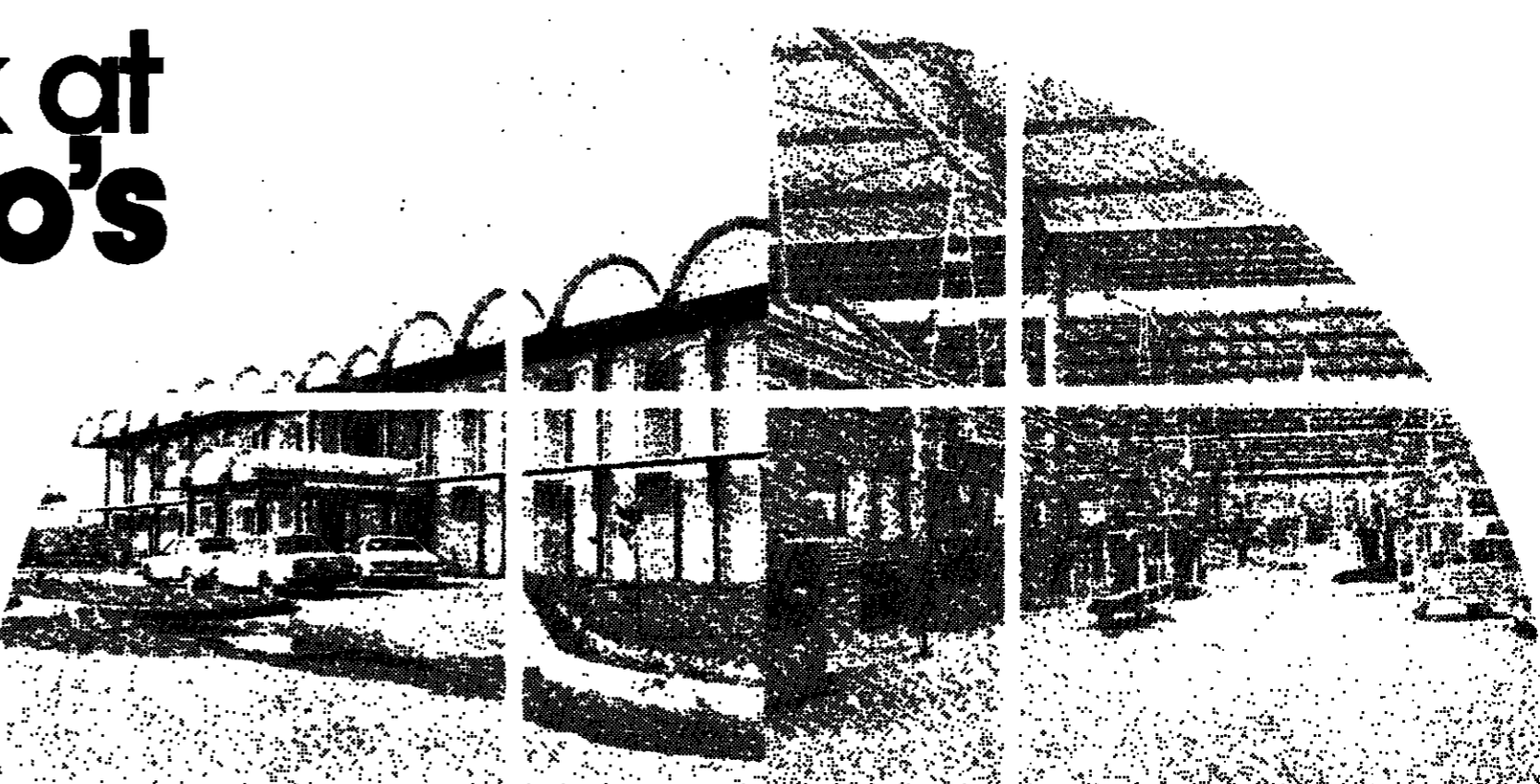
at the Middle East Construction Exhibition
Jeddah, Saudi Arabia 20/26 January, 1980



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هكذا من الامل

U.S. plans more grain purchases to aid farmers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP) — The Carter administration has announced that the U.S. government will buy more grain from American farmers to absorb surpluses resulting from the curtailment of shipments to the Soviet Union.

White House aides announced Saturday that President Jimmy Carter also is moving to relieve congestion in grain shipments caused by the refusal of union dockworkers to load ships bound for the Soviet Union with supplies unaffected by the partial trade embargo.

Aides said Carter has ordered a government agency, the Commodity Credit Corp., to purchase corn that is clogging the pipeline because of the boycott by the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA). Earlier in the week, Carter had urged ILA President Thomas Gleason to end the boycott by the 80,000-member union, but it remained intact Saturday.

Aides also said the Food For Peace program will be increased by 451,000 tons of grain in each of the next two years, so that some of the grain that had been intended for the Soviets will go to refugees and poor countries.

They said Congress will be asked to authorize the stockpiling of 4 million tons of wheat, originally destined for the Soviet Union, in a "food security reserve."

Stuart Eizenstat, the President's chief domestic policy adviser, said the actions were being taken primarily because of the ILA boycott and "not for the Iowa caucuses."

Democrats in the corn-producing state will choose Monday night among delegates pledged to Carter, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, California Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. as Democratic Party Presidential candidates, or those listing themselves as "uncommitted."

In an apparently related move, the Agriculture Department announced it is going to buy more chickens in hopes of keeping market prices from falling because of the halt in poultry sales to the Russians.

The department said it will use the chickens in its school lunch program as well as its food assistance programs for hospitals, nursing homes and other institutions.

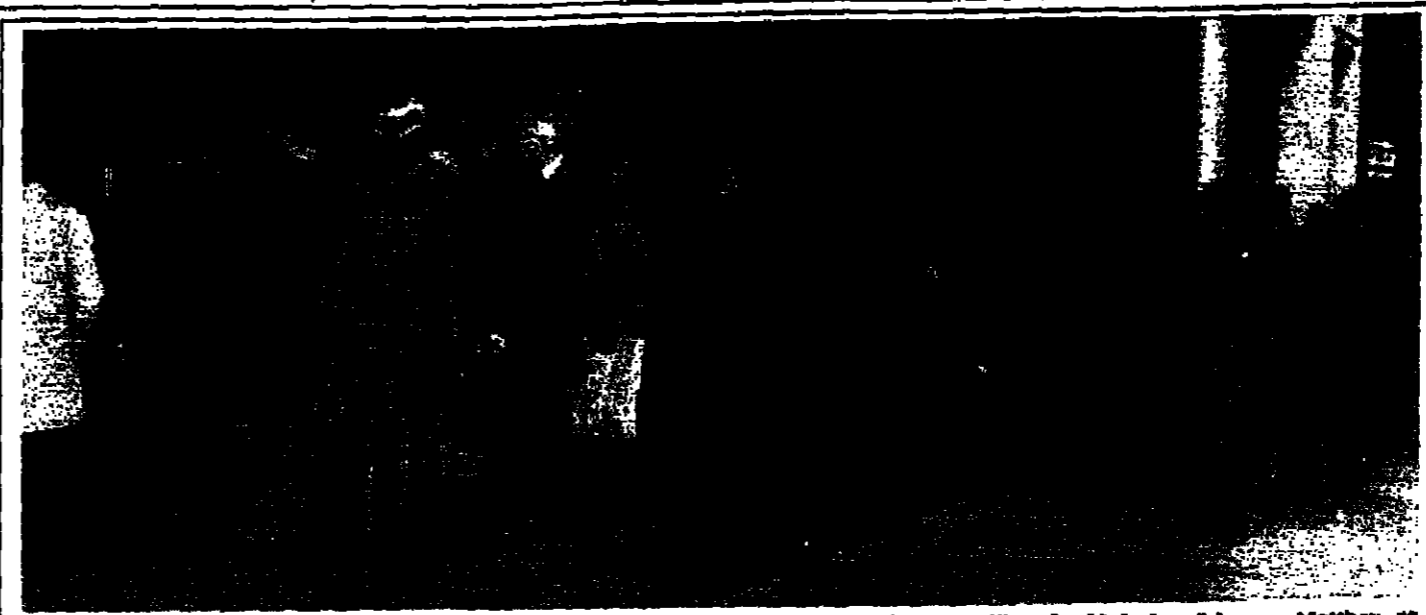
Poultry farmers have expressed concern that chicken prices would drop markedly because of Carter's Jan. 4 suspension of much U.S. trade with the Soviet Union in reprisal for that nation's military intervention in Afghanistan.

When the President announced the partial grain embargo, he said food aid to poor countries would be expanded. The Food For Peace section of Saturday's announcement redeemed that pledge.

Carter's corn-purchase decision was prompted, however, by the refusal of Longshoremen at Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coast ports to load Soviet-bound grain shipments unaffected by the embargo. The ILA action affected some 2.5 million tons of grain, administration officials have estimated.

The President asked the ILA to lift the boycott, but the union had refused to do so by midday Saturday.

Eizenstat said Carter's latest moves will not boost the cost of federal outlays related to the grain embargo, beyond an earlier overall estimate of \$2.5 billion to \$3 billion.



MIDAS TRAIL: The line of gold buyers stretches for at least 100 yards outside the London office of gold dealer, Johnson Matthey, as the price of gold continues to skyrocket to record levels. Last week prices broke the \$800 an ounce barrier and market experts are predicting \$1,000-an-ounce gold in the near future.

'Reserves must be considerable'

Grain embargo won't cause Soviet suffering

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (AP) — President Jimmy Carter's embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union, a dramatic punitive measure designed to shrink Soviet consumers' meat supplies, probably won't hurt the Russians as much as the administration had hoped.

Some Western agriculture specialists here say the Soviets could be forced to cut meat production this year by as much as 10 per cent for lack of fodder. They said that in the worst case, beef, pork and poultry output could fall from 15.3 million metric tons last year to about 13.77 million tons this year. A metric ton is about 2,205 pounds.

But they say the estimate is based upon what the Soviet agricultural directors did in 1976 after the 1975 crop failure, when only 140.1 million metric tons of grain were harvested.

The poor harvest last year, the worst since 1975, was 179 million tons, nearly 40 million tons more.

The worst-case prediction also fails to fully account for unknown Soviet grain reserves —

which must be considerable after 1978's record crop — 237 million tons.

Western experts say the Soviets obviously saved a considerable amount of that record, because meat production in 1979 — when the record harvest became available to livestock — was about the same as the year before.

"The Soviet people will not be hungry, for the U.S.S.R. puts aside twice as much wheat for food as the United States, satisfying the population's requirements even in the years of the poorest harvests," the Soviet Novosti news agency wrote last week.

Soviet economic planners also are likely to turn to other sources for grain imports. Argentina and Brazil are showing signs of not cooperating with Carter's embargo. Those countries indicate they plan to sell surplus grain in the world market regardless of which country wants to buy.

Carter had hoped to damage the Kremlin leadership's credibility with Soviet citizens by refusing to sell 17 million metric tons of grain to Russia. Before the Jan. 4 embargo, the

United States was prepared to sell the Soviets 25 million tons of grain this year.

Instead, American farmers will be shipping only 8 million tons to Russia, in accordance with the five-year U.S.-Soviet grain deal that expires Sept. 31, 1981.

The Soviets still will get another 9 million metric tons of grain from Argentina, Australia, Canada and Common Market countries this year in line with previous contracts.

This all means the guaranteed Soviet grain imports for 1980 will be halved from 34 million tons unless other sources such as Argentina fill the gap, which they are likely to do to a degree.

But any shortfall in exports will hurt Soviet government plans to boost the per capita meat consumption, reportedly the lowest in Eastern Europe after Romania.

The per capita consumption in the Soviet Union is estimated at 56 kilograms (123.2 pounds) annually. For comparison, the U.S. figure is roughly 94 kilograms (206.8 pounds).

Turkey plans low value lira, gas price hike

ANKARA, Jan. 20 (R) — Turkey will announce a package of economic measures within the next few days, including a devaluation of the lira and big price rises for petrol and other consumer goods, finance ministry sources said Saturday.

The package is aimed largely at enticing foreign capital into Turkey to pay its huge oil import bills and will demonstrate the liberal economic policies of the two-month-old government of Suleyman Demirel, they said.

The government expected the measures would encourage the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to release pledged credits to Turkey, held up apparently because of the country's political and economic uncertainty, the sources said.

That, in turn, should encourage Western banks and governments to hand over cash aid promised last year and considered vital to Turkey's economic survival, they added.

The sources said the package had been ready for several weeks, but did not say why its announcement had been delayed.

Western diplomats said an open letter from the country's military chiefs earlier this month, criticizing the nation's politicians, had held up publication of the measures.

The sources declined to give figures but the package is expected to abolish a two-tier exchange rate against the dollar, established by the government of Bulent Ecevit last June and giving a different rate for oil imports.

Bankers here told Reuters the devaluation of the present general rate of 47 Turkish lira to one dollar was expected to be at least 20 per cent.

The consumer prices of petrol, diesel and fuel oil were expected to rise by at least 20 per cent, they added.

The finance ministry sources said at least 100 billion lira (now about \$2.1 billion) would be added to the treasury by rescinding state credits to the loss-making nationalized industries and by cutting state subsidies on some items.

Egypt discusses Luxembourg ties

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (R) — Deputy Prime Minister of Luxembourg, Gaston Thorn, Saturday discussed with Egyptian Economic Minister Hamed Sayeh bilateral economic relations, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) said.

Thorn, who is also his country's minister of foreign affairs and economy discussed Egypt's ties with the European Economic Community (EEC) and possible economic assistance to be extended to Egypt in the New Year, MENA said.

Thorn who arrived here earlier Saturday will meet other officials during his stay.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Sunday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.66	7.73	7.70
Deutsche Mark (100)	195.00	196.00	194.80
Swiss F (100)	211.00	212.00	210.50
French F (100)	83.00	84.00	83.75
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	41.00	42.00
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.25	103.00
Syrian Lira (100)		78.50	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.58	4.52
Kuwait Dinar		12.38	12.38
Jordanian Dinar		11.53	11.46
Emirates Dirham (100)		90.00	90.00
Qatari Riyal (100)		91.00	91.00
Bahraini Dinar		8.95	8.95
Iranian Riyal (100)		25.00	—
Israeli Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		74.50	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		85.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.75
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.15
Gold kg.		90,000.00	—
10 Tolas bar		10,500.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.40	—	14.15
Canadian Dollar	2.90	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	120.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	177.00	177.00	176.75
Spanish Peso	—	51.00	51.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	82.50	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	—	46.00
Singapore	—	—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gebel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23812.

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON THE 20TH JANUARY, 1980 2ND RABI' AWAL, 1400

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
2.	Domina	A.E.T.	Vehicles	18:1.80
4.	Jelashmli	BSMBC	Sorghum/Melze/Rice	13:1.80
5.	Lena Kay	O.Trade	Sorghum	8:1.80
6.	Union Kingston	Altar	Barley/Gen./Timber	—
8.	Union Hodeidah	O.C.E.	Steel Bars	14:1.80
9.	Germanic	O.C.E.	Contra./Barley	18:1.80
11.	Syros	O.C.E.	General/Paper	18:1.80
12.	Rio Dulce	Allreza	Froz. Poultry	15:1.80
14.	Ping Chau	Alatas	Tractors/Candy	—
15.	Orgeo	Najd	Canned Food	18:1.80
18.	Achilleus	Rolaco	Grain/General	15:1.80
19.	Jaen L.D.	Alasab	Horse Beans/Coffee	18:1.80
20.	North Empress	Red Sea	Sesame Seeds	18:1.80
21.	San Stefano	Star	Bulk Cement	18:1.80
22.	Tousta Meru	Allreza	Bulk Cement	11:1.80
23.	No. 20	A.E.T.	Rebar	16:1.80
24.	Maridi	Barber	Rebar	18:1.80
25.	Songhida	Star	Vehicles	11:1.80
26.	Bora Universal	S.C.S.A.	Dura	18:1.80
30.	Arab Al Hijaz	S.E.A.	Contra/General	14:1.80
39.	Arya Noosh	S.A.M.A.	Rebar	18:1.80
40.	Eagle	Alpha	Rice/Barley/Gen.	14:1.80
42.	Apostolos 'A'	Alpha	Barley	18:1.80

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 23.1.1980

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
2.	RECENT ARRIVALS:			
	Songhida	Barber	Contra./General	18:1.80
	Sea Star	Ba Aboud	Dura	—
	Rio Dulce	Allreza	Gen./Tractors	—
	Union Hodeidah	O.C.E.	Rebar	—
	Menethous	Barber	Contra./Barley	—
	Domina	A.E.T.	Containers	—
	RECENT ARRIVALS:			
	Elmani	Kanoo	Vehicles	—
	Fidelio	Kanoo	General	18:1.80
	Forsythia	Alreza	General	17:1.80
	Sea Speed Arabia	I.A.C.C.	Cement in Bags	14:1.80
	Columbia	Kanoo	Cement Silo VSL	28:10.77
	Emily Star	Goalbi	Cars	20:1.80
	Mishael Al Kulaib	Ort	Cement Silo VSL	14.78
	Han Cheong	O.C.E.	—	—

3. VESSELS EXPECTED WITHIN 24 HOURS:

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
10.	Kota Rakayat	Gulf	General	15:1.80
12.	Elmani	Kanoo	General	18:1.80
17.	Hoegh Clipper	Kanoo	General	17:1.80
19.	Bristol	Goalbi	Cement in Bags	14:1.80
21.	Arabian Lufuah	Barber	Cement Silo VSL	28:10.77
35.	Fidelio	Kanoo	Cars	20:1.80
36.	Peara Flag	S.M.C.	Cement Silo VSL	14.78

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Salesman Required

Saudi Distribution Services require experienced dynamic salesman to handle electrical equipment products and extend sales throughout the Kingdom.

Must have TFR Iqama and driving licence. Proven sales record. English language. Excellent rewards.

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Jeddah 54750 or 604926 or write - P.O. Box 5030
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Announce the arrival of following vessels as on the dates shown against each

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ETA 21-1-80. ETD 22-1-80

GEN. CARGO

MV KHIAN HILL

VOY.04

ETA 21-1-80. ETD 22-1-80

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Phone: 22233 Ext. 313-360-298

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry of Agency for Endowments Affairs	Construction of a mosque in a government complex in Ohod Rafedah, Abha area	300	500	Jan. 23
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of Al-Qubba mosque in Bilasmar	400	—	Jan. 23
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of Aal Saad mosque in Kaihaf Tadhil, Abha area	500	—	Jan. 7
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of Saadiah mosque in Bisha area	400	—	Jan. 28
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of Ben Hamedan Al-Birk mosque in Qunfuzah	400	—	Feb. 6
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of a mosque in Husniah village in Wadi Safran, Medina	300	—	Feb. 4
" " "	Demolition and reconstruction of Abu Sab'ah mosque in Tabuk	—	—	—

SALES MANAGER REQUIRED

JEDDAH STEEL ROLLING MILL COMPANY NEED A COMPETENT SALES MANAGER WITH FOLLOWING QUALIFICATIONS:

- 1) UNIVERSITY DEGREE IN BUSINESS
- 2) ABOUT 10 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD OF SALES OUT OF WHICH MINIMUM THREE YEAR IN SALES OF REINFORCING STEEL BAR.
- 3) EXACT KNOWLEDGE OF THE LOCAL SAUDI MARKET FOR STEEL BARS.

4) APPLICANT SHOULD BE FLUENT IN ENGLISH (READ AND WRITE).

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- S.R. 13,000/- MONTHLY SALARY
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NOTE: ONLY APPLICANTS WITH REQUIRED QUALIFICATION NEED TO APPLY.

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B.C.

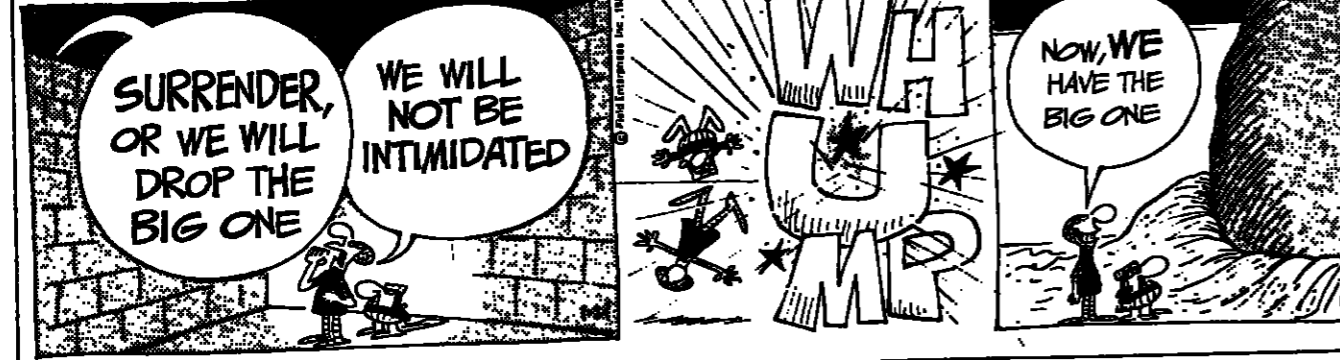
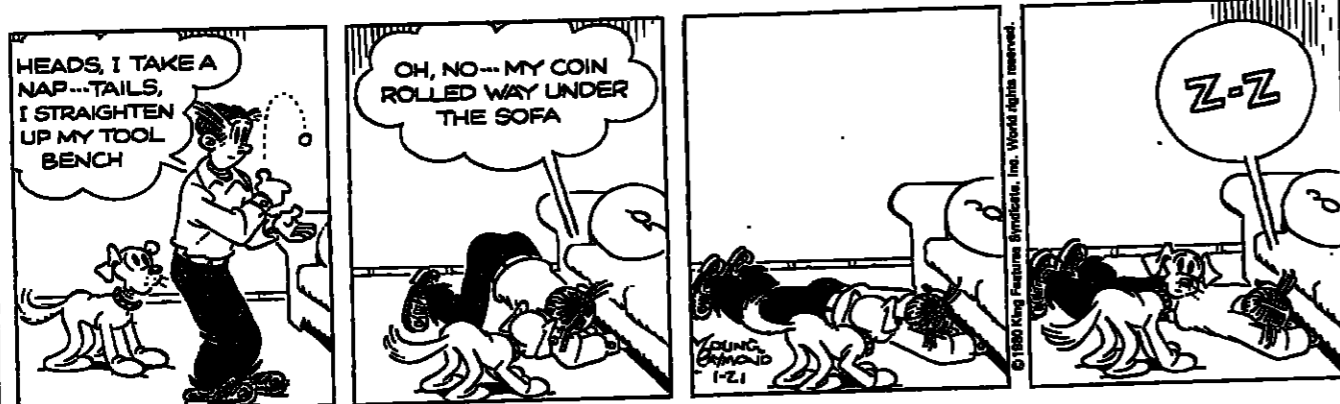
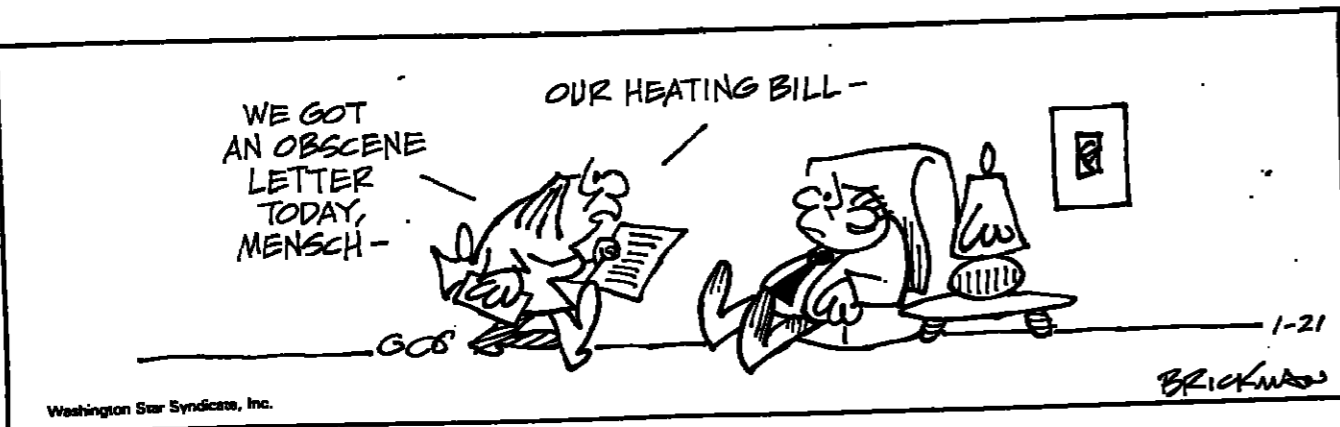
SMALL SOCIETY

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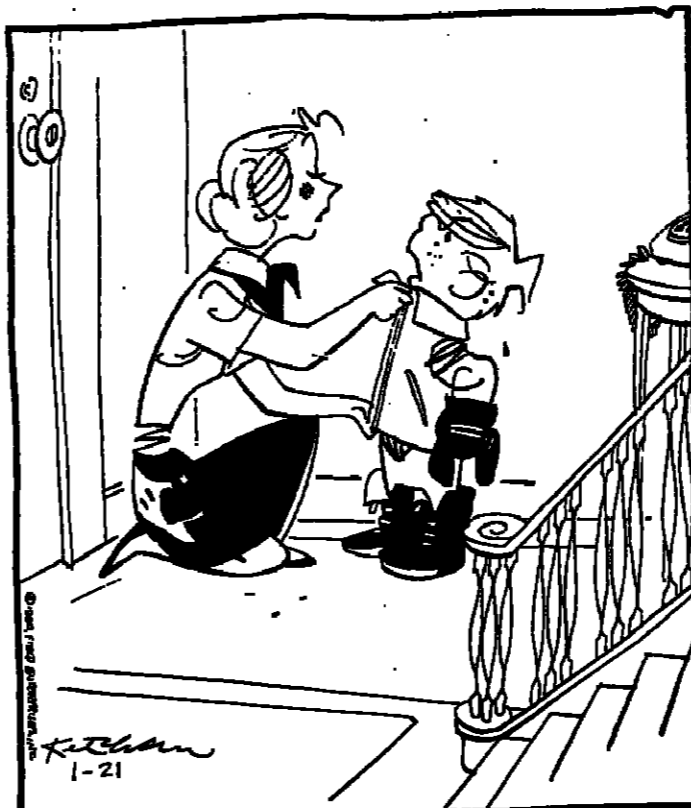
BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



DENNIS THE MENACE



'AW, MOM... IF I START BEIN' POLITE TO MARGARET, SHE'S GONNA START THINKIN' I'M IN LOVE WITH HER OR SOMETHIN'!

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Soviet lake

2 Go along with

3 Superman's

4 Duke Mantel

5 For for

6 Stock

7 Building

8 Gained

9 Adam's mate

10 Nobility

11 Vi's

12 Food

13 Fide's call

14 Hunt it up

15 Shout's

16 Outburst

17 Prefix

18 with cycle

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20 subject

21 Spanish

22 White House

23 Cole

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28 Sicilian

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هكذا من الامل

LOST PASSPORT

A Pakistani Passport No. AG 711542 issued to Mr. Abdul Latif at Lahore has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy, Jeddah.

Lost Car Registration Books

The undermentioned registration books have been lost.

* Vehicle - G.M.C. Jimmy. * Vehicle - DATSUN 280C
Red / White Reg No. 421100
Reg No. 341563 Engine No. PL330-00381
Date of supply - 12 / 76
Engine No. TKL 187F511481
Finder please contact:
Saudi Distribution Services Tel. Jeddah 55458

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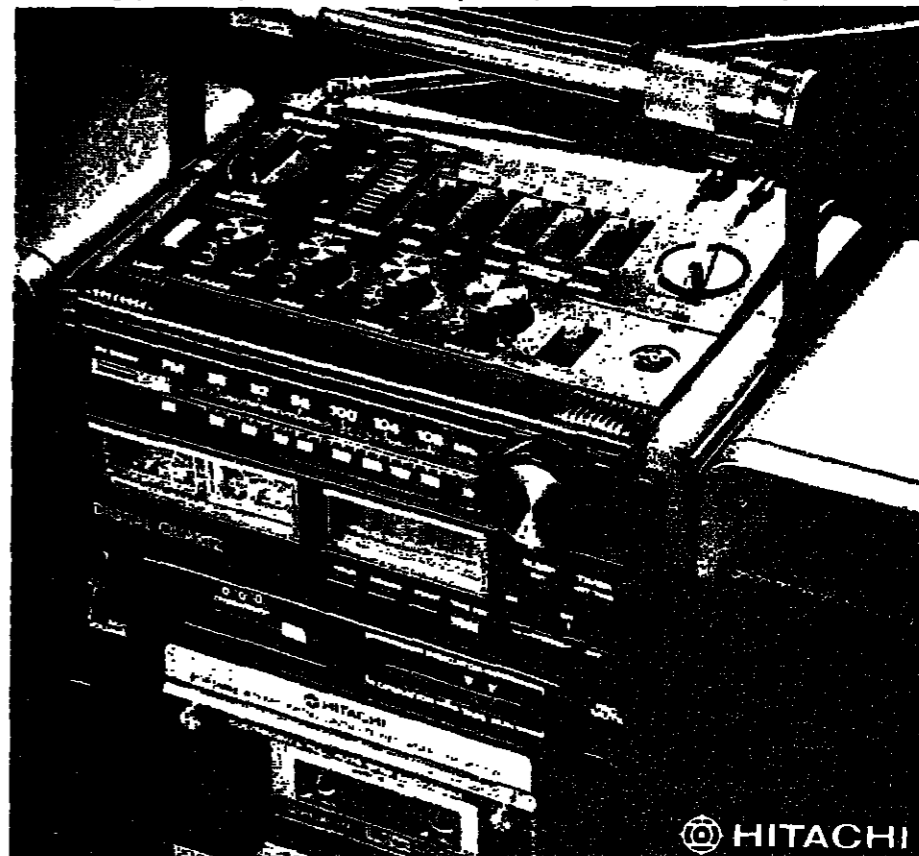
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International

الأربعاء ٢٠ ربيع الأول ١٤٠٠ هـ

Khomeini agrees to amendment

Plan would give Sunnis equal status

TEHRAN, Jan. 20 (R) — Ayatollah Khomeini has approved plans to amend Iran's strict Islamic constitution to allow the Sunni branch of Islam equal status with the country's majority Shi'ite sect, state radio reported Sunday.

The revolutionary leader's statement, saying he had no objection to such an amendment being submitted to a referendum, represents a major concession to the Sunni groups which have been active in anti-government revolts in Iran's Kurdish, Baluchi and Turkoman regions.

The Ayatollah's message was in reply to recommendations by former Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi, who has headed special missions to several areas where clashes between Shi'ites and Sunnis have occurred.

Yazdi proposed amending Article 12 of the constitution which states: "The official religion of Iran is Islam of the Shi'ite sect. This principle is eternal and unchangeable."

In reply, Khomeini wrote: "Amending this and some other articles which will be written in the form of an amendment to the constitution and approving such changes is in the sphere of authority of the nation and will be put to a referendum."

"I consider there to be no objection to this on my part."

It was not clear what other articles of the constitution might be amended, but the various regional groups have also demanded greater local self-rule.

Yazdi reported to Khomeini after his trip to Sistan and Baluchistan, a predominantly Sunni province of southeast Iran, that local leaders wanted Article 12 amended.

Yazdi's letter said that the ruling revolutionary council had unanimously approved the proposals to amend the constitution after Khomeini accepted his report.

If approved at a referendum, the amendment would be by far the biggest concession made to the regions since last February's

Islamic revolution.

Meanwhile, revolutionary authorities in the northwestern city of Tabriz were holding 25 air force men on charges of plotting a coup, the director of Tabriz jail said.

Hassan Yazdani said the officers and NCO's were arrested in connection with recent clashes in Tabriz between government supporters and militants of the opposition Moslem People's Republican Party (MPRP).

"Those arrested confessed to the charges, which include providing arms and ammunition to the MPRP. They promised they would stage a coup," Yazdani said.

He did not give details of how the alleged coup was to have been carried out.

During the Tabriz clashes earlier this

U.S. journalists departing Iran

TEHRAN, Jan. 20 (R) — Only a few American journalists were left in Iran Sunday.

Almost all of the 86 stringers and press correspondents were ordered to leave Friday for alleged biased reporting of the Islamic revolution.

A handful of resident journalists, mostly from the American news agencies, were allowed to stay for up to three weeks to finish up administrative affairs but they are forbidden to send reports.

Iran's ruling revolutionary council, charging that the Americans were obsessed with the occupation of the U.S. Embassy and the 49 hostages held there by radical Muslim students, decide on the expulsion last Monday.

At Tehran's Mehrabad Airport, Iranians are no longer gawking at Americans struggling through customs under mountains of equipment and Persian rugs and at the Intercontinental Hotel the French language is taking over.

month at least 10 people were killed and more than 100 wounded. After a revolutionary guard assault on the local MPRP headquarters 11 of its militants were executed.

The evening newspaper *Kayhan* quoted the head of the Tabriz Islamic tribunal, Hojatoleslam Seyyed Hossein Mussavi, as saying 50 officers and NCO's at the air base had been involved in a plot.

Up to 30 were still being sought and all would be tried in a special court of army and religious judges, he was quoted as saying. An Islamic judge was going from the holy city of Qom to chair the trials.

Wall posters which went up around Tehran University Saturday signed by a variety of far-left groups, said a number of retired air force officers had been involved in plotting a U.S.-based coup in connivance with members of the ruling revolutionary council.

It was not clear whether the posters were connected with the Tabriz arrests.

With less than a week to go to the first round of the presidential elections, the major candidates were faced Saturday with the threat of a boycott in Iran's ethnic border regions.

The threat stemmed from an order by Khomeini barring the candidacy of those who had not voted in favor of the new constitution, which gives him sweeping powers.

The order effectively debarred Massoud Rajavi, candidate of the radical Mujahedin guerrilla group, who had been campaigning on a platform of regional autonomy and equality between minority Sunni Muslims and majority Shi'ites.

He had already received the backing of Kurds, Turkomans and Baluchis, all of whom are predominantly Orthodox Sunnis.

A spokesman for the Kurdish spiritual leader, Sheikh Ezzeddin Hosseini, said Sunday: "At the moment there are no candidates with a program like Rajavi's. It means we won't vote."



OPPOSANTS CLASH: Club-wielding supporters of Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, Iran's second most powerful religious leader, chase a group loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini. Clashes like this one earlier in the month arose out of activities of Iranian air force men arrested Saturday in Tabriz, Iranian authorities said.

Tito health report delayed; nation stages show of force

BELGRADE, Jan. 20 (Agencies) — Officials again delayed word Sunday on the condition of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito following an announcement that the 87-year-old leader required further surgery on his leg.

The official Tanjug news agency said an advisory on Tito's condition was expected "at the same time as yesterday," or around 6 p.m.

A team of eight doctors announced Saturday that Tito needed a second operation to correct circulatory problems in his left leg.

The announcement heightened speculation that Tito's leg might be amputated to prevent gangrene poisoning, which could be fatal.

The doctors did not describe the new surgery or say when it might be performed, although there was speculation it might have been carried out Saturday night.

Despite the leg problem, the government insists Tito's overall condition is good. He remains at a hospital in the northern city of Ljubljana, where he underwent surgery a week ago.

Saturday's announcement was delayed some four hours after the usual time for medical bulletins on Tito's condition.

The nation put on a show of increased military vigilance Sunday.

Anti-aircraft guns were set up overnight near Belgrade Airport and more police and military vehicles were seen on the streets of the capital.

Military vigilance was stepped up after a medical bulletin last night said that Tito needed major surgery for the second time in seven days.

Yugoslav sources said the operation, to save his life by amputating the leg, had

already taken place. But this could not be official confirmed.

About 12 anti-aircraft guns, manned by about 50 men, were installed overnight in positions clearly visible from the approach road to Belgrade Airport in flat snow-covered countryside.

The 20-million guns, with their barrels covered in white camouflage, were relatively unsophisticated models which could only be used against low-flying aircraft such as troop carriers, Western military experts said.

During the day, squadrons and individual fighters flew regular sorties from military airfields near Belgrade.

Security measures at the airport were strengthened, but not conspicuously. There were more police with sub-machine guns.

"The object of all this seems to be to show the flag, to make it quite clear that the Yugoslav authorities are ready to deal with all contingencies," said one Western diplomat.

For more than a week, the 270,000-man armed forces have been on a "state of vigilance," or lower form of alert, with leave often cancelled or restricted.

Yugoslav officials generally discount Western reports that Yugoslavia might face direct Soviet military intervention after the death of Tito.

But Yugoslavia, which broke with the Soviet bloc in 1948, has nevertheless voiced deep concern at the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

It fears that what happened in Afghanistan could represent a precedent for pressures against this Balkan country of 23 million people, with its many ethnic groups and historical hatreds.

Related story page 8.

In today's Iowa caucus

Kennedy, Carter square off

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 20 (R) — The first direct test between President Jimmy Carter and Senator Edward Kennedy in their campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination takes place Monday in Iowa.

An odd kind of politeness pervades the two camps, with each side claiming publicly that the other stands the better chance of victory.

Aides of Kennedy say Carter, thanks to public support for his handling of the hostage crisis in Iran and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, should take about 55 per cent of the vote.

But the President's spokesmen in the state say they think the Senator might win because of the unique nature of the Iowa caucuses which projected Carter into the national limelight in 1976.

The caucuses are meetings at grass-roots level in which residents of Iowa's 2,531 precincts declare themselves for a presidential candidate or say they are uncommitted. Normally only a handful of the state's 500,000 Democrats attend these meetings and the better-organized candidate can do well.

The Republicans are also holding pre-identical caucuses in Iowa Monday with six men, including Ronald Reagan and George Bush, fighting for votes.

Behind the public pessimism of the Kennedy and Carter camps lies an elaborate charade. Both sides are interested in playing down their chances now so that victory or even defeat could taste sweeter later on.

Both sides are working furiously behind the scenes for victory in what has become a battle of the telephone.

The Kennedy camp is calling all 500,000 Democrats in the state and thousands of other people who have shown an interest in the Senator from Massachusetts.

Iowa caucus rules allow any voter, from any party, to go to a precinct meeting provided they will be 18 years old by the time the November presidential elections are held.

The President's side is calling only Democrats who voted in the 1974 caucuses and those Democrats who voted in the 1978 Iowa

primary for state offices.

These Democrats number about 140,000 and the Carter side concedes that on this score the Kennedy camp is much better organized. Carter campaign aides also claim that they have been severely handicapped by the failure of their man to campaign in the state.

The President has said that he is too occupied with the crises in Afghanistan and Iran to campaign but 40 members of his White House staff are in place across the state directing his campaign.

More than 20 members of the Senator's family have canvassed the state. He has made appearances in about 50 Iowa cities and towns and, according to an aide, shaken the hands of at least 15,000 potential voters.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

A few years back, a friend presented me with an instructive gift. It was a paper-weight, i.e., something you cannot help noticing everyday, upon which was printed, in insouciantly bold letters, the question: If You Are So Clever, Why Aren't You Rich?

The question soon became something of a motto for me. I gradually began to forego, and soon altogether abandoned, the exquisite pleasures of advising the likes of Moravia on how to improve the writing of his love stories, or the likes of Onassis on how best to increase his money. It also sharpened my awareness of those who do precisely this. Modesty — though I say so myself — is no mean gift. I am indebted to my friend who steered me to it through his wise gift.

Those who are generous with their — most often unsolicited — advice, I soon began to notice, were those who were failures. The adage "Those who don't, teach!" is more often than not true. Beware of the all round wise counsellor: look at him carefully first: see if there is cause to stop him with an unanswerable "Physician, heal thyself!"

Failures, generally, fall into two kinds. There are those who are born to failure, spending their lives hopelessly stranded at the bottom rung of the ladder, advising everyone else on the best way to get to the top. Then there are those who achieve their failure. They start at the top, say an inherited business or an abundance of natural gifts, and then fight their way downwards.

This downward path is, for them, usually ennobled as "experience." They feel, having traversed it, they have secured the right to advise everyone else on what they should or shouldn't do. After all, they "have been there."

They "have seen it all before." Beware of these with their after-the-event wisdom, their self-justifying hindsight.

Failure, however, cannot be achieved, usually, without a vital extra ingredient. An element of pervasive bad luck, of imponderable blockages and thwartings comes into it. Like the man who no sooner takes up selling lamps than the sun refuses to set: like the one who, when luck knocks at his door, is in the back garden counting the stars.

Failure, is, of course, congenital. It is also contagious. Failure is to choose to become a pickpocket in a nudist camp: it is to marry your secretary and expect to go on dictating to her.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awaad

Bilbao bomb kills bar patrons

BILBAO, Spain Jan. 20 (AP) — At least three persons were killed and 13 others suffered serious wounds when a bomb exploded early Sunday inside a bar at Baracaldo, an industrial Basque town near this capital of the northern Vizcaya province, police said.

No terrorist group claimed responsibility for the bombing but police blamed the Basque separatist organization ETA for the explosion.

Police said the victims were an unidentified man about 75 years old, Manuel Santacoma, a 58-year-old worker and an unidentified woman.

The bombing at the Aldama Bar resembled one in May 1979 in which eight persons were killed at a Madrid cafeteria. A Marxist-leaning group GRAPO claimed responsibility for that explosion.

Meanwhile, two persons were slightly injured Saturday night when two bombs exploded in downtown Madrid, damaging the offices of four foreign airlines — TWA, British Airways, Swissair and Sabena.

An Armenian group, the Armenian Secret Liberation Army, claimed responsibility.



ON PATROL: Soviet armored personnel carrier with a small cannon patrols alongside the Kabul airport. An Ariana Afghanistan airliner captures the attention of the Russian crewmen.

Pentagon believes attack unlikely

Soviet army said weak on Iranian border

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP) — The Soviet army divisions facing Iran's northern frontier are well below war strength and would require several weeks to become ready to attack, U.S. Pentagon sources have said.

The sources said there are no signs of any call-up of Russian army reservists on a mass scale to prepare for any such attack into Iran or to take advantage of any disarray in Yugoslavia in the event President Josip Broz Tito dies.

U.S. defense officials report that about 13 Soviet motorized rifle divisions in the Transcaucasus area along the northern Soviet-Iranian border total only about 50,000 to 60,000 men. These officials, declining to be identified publicly, described those divisions as being in "a low mobilization status."

They estimated that these divisions would have to be built up to about three times their present strength and that this would take a number of weeks.

Despite attention focused on two Soviet divisions operating in western Afghanistan some 120 km. from the Iranian border, Defense Department officials discount the likelihood of any major Russian assault from that direction. Instead, they say, the area to watch closely for a possible threat to invade Iran is what they call the "natural corridor" from the Transcaucasus region of the Soviet Union north of Iran.

Attack from this quarter would be the most logical one to strike at Tehran or the key Iranian oil fields in the Gulf area.

In Central Europe, Pentagon officials said,

they have been aware for some time that the Russian-led Warsaw Pact armies would be conducting field maneuvers around this period and that they are not concerned that such exercises, now in progress in Hungary and elsewhere in Eastern Europe, portend a possible offensive into Yugoslavia.

Some U.S. officials long have felt that the Russians, still not forgiving Tito for keeping communist Yugoslavia on an independent course, might try to take the country after his death.

In Afghanistan, defense officials said the intelligence they've received indicates that, as one official puts it, "The Soviets have their hands full."

They say the Afghan government army has wasted away to about 51,000 men, roughly half its strength before the Soviet intervention last month, and that thousands have deserted to anti-Marxist rebels reported stubbornly resisting.

Indications of some firefights between Soviet troops and Afghan government army troops they're supposed to support continue to reach Washington.

Significantly, in the view of U.S. military officials, the Afghan army is taking a beating from the rebels in northeast Afghanistan and there are indications the Soviets may have to commit as many as 4,000 to 5,000 troops against the rebels in that area.

Up to now, the Russian army has served primarily to occupy Afghan cities, to gain control of the country's meager road network and to support the Afghan government

troops without getting into major combat with the rebels.

On the rebel side, officials said, there does not yet appear to be any command organization that would confront the Russians and the Pro-Soviet leadership in Kabul with a long-term problem.

According to Pentagon officials, the Russians may either bring in additional troops beyond the 72,000 they now are estimated to have committed to Afghanistan, or attempt to wear down the guerrillas over a long winter campaign, hoping the rebels will become discouraged.

Pentagon officials still are puzzling over the presence of Soviet chemical warfare decontamination equipment seen with Russian troops in Kabul, the capital city. Most Russian army units include such equipment, which would be used to neutralize areas for Soviet troop penetration after chemical weapons had been used to destroy enemy troops.

In Moscow, the official Soviet news agency Tass qualified as "nightmarish invention" reports that the Soviet Union may be prepared to use chemical weapons in Afghanistan.

It has also been noted by U.S. intelligence that the Russians in Afghanistan have brought with them a battlefield missile called Frog. Although they assume these missiles have conventional high explosive warheads, the Pentagon officials note that the Frogs can also hurl chemical warheads.

هكذا من الاله